

NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-4)

INDIA

2015-16

TAMIL NADU

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For additional information about the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), please contact:

International Institute for Population Sciences, Govandi Station Road, Deonar, Mumbai-400 088

Telephone: 022-4237 2442

Fax: 022-2556 3257

E-mail: nfhs42013@gmail.com, director@iips.net

For related information, visit <http://www.rchiips.org/nfhs> or <http://www.iipsindia.org>

CONTRIBUTORS

Manoj Alagarajan
Sarang Pedgaonkar
Dhananjay Bansod
Pav Govindasamy

RESEARCH STAFF

Y. Vaidehi

Dnyaneshwar B. Kale

Savita V.Raste

CONTENTS

Page

KEY FINDINGS

Introduction	1
Household Characteristics	3
Education.....	4
Fertility	5
Family Planning	8
Infant and Child Mortality.....	10
Maternal Health	12
Child Health.....	15
Breastfeeding, Nutrition, and Anaemia.....	18
Adult Health and Health Care	21
HIV/AIDS.....	23
Sexual Behaviour.....	24
Women's Empowerment	25
Domestic Violence.....	27

TABLES

Table 1	Results of the household and individual interviews.....	31
Table 2	Results of the household and individual interviews by district.....	32
Table 3	Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex	33
Table 4	Household and housing characteristics	34
Table 5	Household possessions and land ownership	37
Table 6	School attendance	38
Table 7	Children's living arrangements and orphanhood	39
Table 8	Birth registration of children under age five	40
Table 9	Birth registration of children under age five by district	41
Table 10	Background characteristics of respondents	42
Table 11	Current fertility	44
Table 12	Fertility by background characteristics	45
Table 13	Teenage pregnancy and motherhood.....	46
Table 14	Birth order	47
Table 15	Birth intervals	48
Table 16	Fertility preferences by number of living children	49
Table 17	Desire not to have any more children	50
Table 18	Ideal number of children	51
Table 19	Indicators of sex preference	52
Table 20	Knowledge of contraceptive methods.....	54
Table 21	Current use of contraception by background characteristics	56
Table 22	Current use of contraceptive methods by district	58
Table 23	Hysterectomy	59

Table 24	Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse	60
Table 25	Source of modern contraceptive methods	62
Table 26	Informed choice	65
Table 27	Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates.....	66
Table 28	Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge	67
Table 29	Need and demand for family planning among currently married women	68
Table 30	Unmet need for family planning by district.....	70
Table 31	Pregnancy outcome	71
Table 32	Characteristics of abortions.....	72
Table 33	Age at first marriage	73
Table 34	Early childhood mortality rates.....	74
Table 35	Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics	75
Table 36	High-risk fertility behaviour.....	76
Table 37	Antenatal care	77
Table 38	Antenatal care services and information received.....	78
Table 39	Antenatal care indicators.....	79
Table 40	Antenatal care indicators by district.....	80
Table 41	Advice received during pregnancy.....	81
Table 42	Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done.....	82
Table 43	Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card	84
Table 44	Delivery and postnatal care	85
Table 45	Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics	87
Table 46	Delivery and postnatal care by district	88
Table 47	Delivery costs and financial assistance	89
Table 48	Birth order and delivery characteristics by district	90
Table 49	Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn	91
Table 50	Trends in maternal care indicators	92
Table 51	Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report.....	93
Table 52	Vaccinations by background characteristics.....	94
Table 53	Selected vaccinations by district.....	96
Table 54	Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever	97
Table 55	Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea	98
Table 56	Feeding practices during diarrhoea.....	100
Table 57	Knowledge of ORS packets.....	102
Table 58	ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services	103
Table 59	Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding.....	105
Table 60	Nutritional status of children.....	106
Table 61	Initial breastfeeding.....	109
Table 62	Breastfeeding status by age.....	110
Table 63	Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.....	111
Table 64	Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district.....	113

	Page
Table 65	Prevalence of anaemia in children 114
Table 66	Micronutrient intake among children 116
Table 67	Presence of iodized salt in household 118
Table 68	Presence of iodized salt in household by district..... 119
Table 69	Women's and men's food consumption 120
Table 70	Nutritional status of adults 121
Table 71	Prevalence of anaemia in adults 122
Table 72	Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district..... 123
Table 73	Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS 124
Table 74	Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS 126
Table 75	Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections 128
Table 76	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth..... 129
Table 77	Prevalence of tuberculosis..... 130
Table 78	Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis 131
Table 79	Health insurance coverage among women and men..... 133
Table 80	Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households 134
Table 81	Health problems 135
Table 82	Health examinations 137
Table 83.1	Blood pressure status: Women 138
Table 83.2	Blood pressure status: Men..... 139
Table 84.1	Random blood glucose levels: Women 141
Table 84.2	Random blood glucose levels: Men 142
Table 85	Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men..... 143
Table 86	Methods of menstrual protection..... 144
Table 87	Employment and cash earnings of women and men..... 145
Table 88	Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings 146
Table 89	Decision making 147
Table 90	Decision making by background characteristics 148
Table 91	Women's access to money and credit 150
Table 92	Ownership of assets 152
Table 93	Gender role attitudes 153
Table 94	Gender role attitudes by background characteristics..... 154
Table 95	Experience of physical and sexual violence..... 156
Table 96	Experience of violence during pregnancy 157
Table 97	Forms of spousal violence 158
Table 98	Spousal violence by background characteristics..... 159
Table 99	Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators 161
Table 100	Injuries to women due to spousal violence 163
Table 101	Help seeking..... 164

APPENDIX

Estimates of sampling errors	165
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INTRODUCTION

The 2015-16 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), the fourth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. For the first time, NFHS-4 provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. All four NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for the surveys. Funding for NFHS-4 was provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), UNICEF, UNFPA, the MacArthur Foundation, and the Government of India. Technical assistance for NFHS-4 was provided by ICF, Maryland, USA. Assistance for the HIV component of the survey was provided by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune.

Four survey questionnaires—household, woman's, man's, and biomarker—were used to collect information in 19 languages using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). All women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 in the selected sample households were eligible for interviewing. In the household questionnaire, basic information was collected on all usual members of the household and visitors who stayed in the household the previous night, as well as socioeconomic characteristics of the household, water and sanitation, health insurance, and number of deaths in the household in the three years preceding the survey. Two versions of the women questionnaire were used in NFHS-4. The first version (district module), collected information on woman's characteristics, marriage, fertility, contraception, reproductive health, children's immunizations, and treatment of childhood illnesses, was fielded by the entire sample of NFHS-4 households. Information on these topics is available at the district, state, and national levels. In the second version of questionnaire (state module), four additional topics, namely, sexual behavior, HIV/AIDS, husband's background and woman's work, and domestic violence, were also included. This version was fielded in a subsample of NFHS-4 households designed to provide information only at the state and national levels. The man's questionnaire covered the man's characteristics, marriage, number of children, contraception, fertility preferences, nutrition, sexual behaviour, attitudes towards gender roles, HIV/AIDS, and lifestyle. The biomarker questionnaire covered measurements of height, weight, and haemoglobin levels for children; height, weight, haemoglobin, blood pressure, and random blood glucose for women age 15-49 years and men age 15-54 years, and the collection of finger-stick blood for HIV testing in a laboratory. Questionnaire information and biomarkers were collected only with informed consent from the respondents.

The NFHS-4 sample was designed to provide estimates of all key indicators at the national and state levels, as well as estimates for most key indicators at the district level (for all 640 districts in India, as of the 2011 Census). The total sample size of approximately 572,000 households for India was based on the size needed to produce reliable indicator estimates for each district and for urban and rural areas in districts in which the urban population accounted for 30-70 percent of the total district population. The rural sample was selected

through a two-stage sample design with villages as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) at the first stage (selected with probability proportional to size), followed by a random selection of 22 households in each PSU at the second stage. In urban areas, there was also a two-stage sample design with Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) selected at the first stage and a random selection of 22 households in each CEB at the second stage. At the second stage in both urban and rural areas, households were selected after conducting a complete mapping and household listing operation in the selected first-stage units.

The figures of NFHS-4 and that of earlier rounds may not be strictly comparable due to differences in sample size and NFHS-4 will be a benchmark for future surveys. NFHS-4 fieldwork for Tamil Nadu was conducted in all 31 districts of the state from 13 February to 24 June 2015 by the EHI International Pvt. Ltd. and collected information from 26,033 households, 28,820 women age 15-49 (including 6,102 women interviewed in PSUs in the state module), and 5,317 men age 15-54. Survey response rates were 99 percent for households, 99 percent for women and 96 percent for men.

This report presents the key findings of the NFHS-4 survey in Tamil Nadu, followed by detailed tables and an appendix on sampling errors. At the time of finalization of this report, wealth quintiles for the country as a whole were not ready. Therefore, on finalization of the national report, the breakup of key indicators by wealth quintiles for all states will be provided as an additional document and uploaded on the official website of MoHFW and IIPS.

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household composition

About half (51%) of Tamil Nadu's households are in urban areas. On average, households in Tamil Nadu are comprised of 3.8 members. Sixteen percent of households are headed by women, with 13 percent of the population living in female-headed households.

The vast majority of households in Tamil Nadu have household heads who are Hindu (90%). Five percent of households each have household heads who are Muslim and Christian.

More than one-quarter (27%) of households in Tamil Nadu have household heads who belong to a scheduled caste, 69 percent belong to an other backward class (OBC), and 2 percent belong to a scheduled tribe.

Twenty-three percent of Tamil Nadu's population is under age 15; only 7 percent is age 65 and over. The overall sex ratio of the population is 1,033 females per 1,000 males, and the sex ratio of the population under seven years of age is lower (939 females per 1,000 males). Seventy-one percent of persons have an *Aadhaar* card.

Among children below 18 years of age, 4 percent have experienced the death of one or both parents. In all, 85 percent of children below 18 years of age live with both parents, 12 percent live with one parent (mostly with their mother), and the remaining 3 percent live with neither parent. Births of almost all (98%) children under five years of age were registered with the civil authorities, and 93 percent have a birth certificate.

Housing characteristics

More than three-quarters (79%) of households in Tamil Nadu live in a *pucca* house and almost all households (99%) have electricity. Thirty-eight percent of households do not use a sanitation facility, which means that household members practice open defecation, a substantial improvement from 57 percent at the time of NFHS-3. Open defecation is much more common among rural households (61%) than urban households (17%).

Only three in ten (31%) households in Tamil Nadu have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot.

Ninety-one percent of households use an improved source of drinking water, but only 31 percent have water piped into their dwelling, yard, or plot. Urban households (35%) are more likely than rural households (26%) to have water piped into their dwelling, yard or plot. Forty-four percent of households treat their drinking water to make it potable (mostly by boiling). About three-fourths (73%) of households use a clean fuel for cooking.

Selected household possessions

Almost all urban (96%) and rural (90%) households in Tamil Nadu have a mobile phone. Ninety-two percent of households have a bank or post office account. BPL cards are held by 12 percent of households, up from 8 percent in NFHS-3. About one-fifth (19%) of all households in Tamil Nadu own agricultural land. Agricultural land is owned by 31 percent of rural households and 7 percent of urban households.

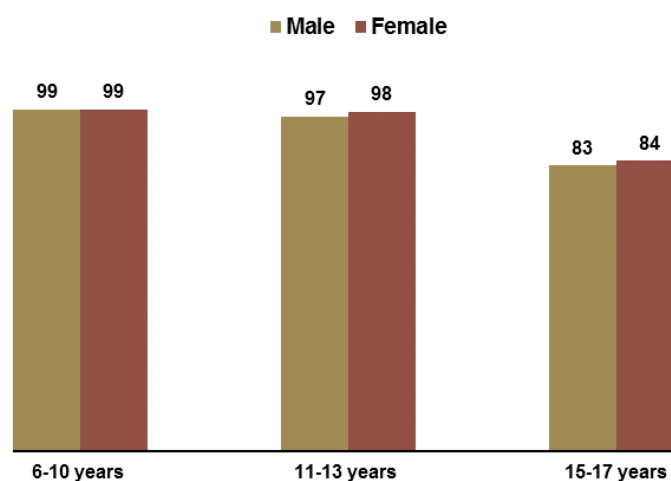
EDUCATION

School attendance among children

Ninety-three percent of children age 6-17 years in Tamil Nadu attend school (94% in urban areas and 92% in rural areas). School attendance is almost universal (98%) at age 6-14 years, and then drops to 83 percent at ages 15-17. There is almost no gender disparity in school attendance in the 6-14 and 15-17 year age groups.

Are there gender differentials in children's school attendance?

Percentage of children attending school by age



Literacy, educational attainment and media exposure

In NFHS-4, literate persons are those who have either completed at least standard six or passed a simple literacy test conducted as part of the survey. According to this measure, 79 percent of women age 15-49 and 89 percent of men age 15-49 are literate.

Only 32 percent of women age 15-49 in Tamil Nadu have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 38 percent of men.

Sixteen percent of women and 8 percent of men age 15-49 have never been to school. Only 32 percent of women age 15-49 in Tamil Nadu have completed 12 or more years of schooling, compared with 38 percent of men.

Media exposure is high among women and men in Tamil Nadu. More than 9 in 10 women and men watch television at least once a week. However, men (72%) are much more likely than women (32%) to read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week. Less than 5 percent of men and women are not regularly exposed to print media or other forms of media.

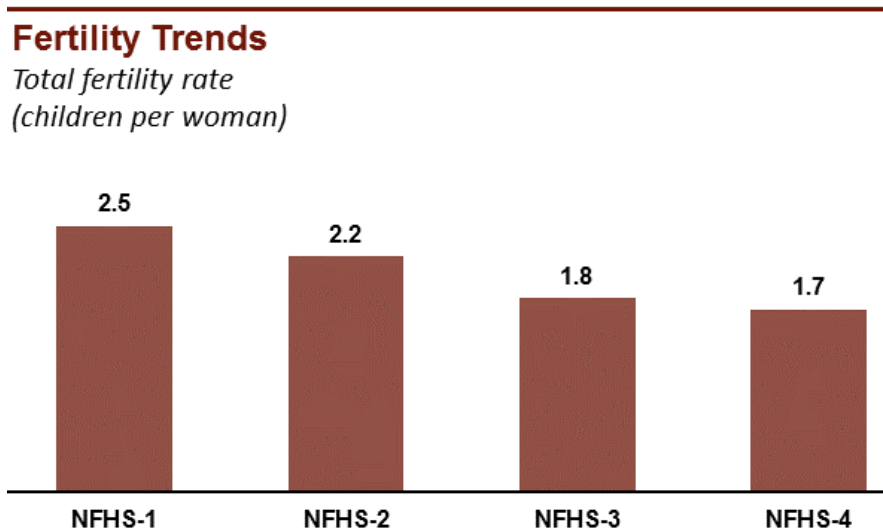
FERTILITY

Age at first marriage

The median age at first marriage is 20 years among women age 25-49 years. Sixteen percent of women age 20-24 years got married before the legal minimum age of 18, down from 22 percent in NFHS-3. Almost 1 in 10 (9%) men age 25-29 years got married before the legal minimum age of 21, and has remained unchanged since NFHS-3 (8%).

Fertility levels

The total fertility rate (TFR) in Tamil Nadu is 1.7 children per woman, implying that the state remains below replacement level fertility. Fertility decreased by 0.7 children in the 13 years between NFHS-1 and NFHS-3, and has declined further by 0.1 children in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4.

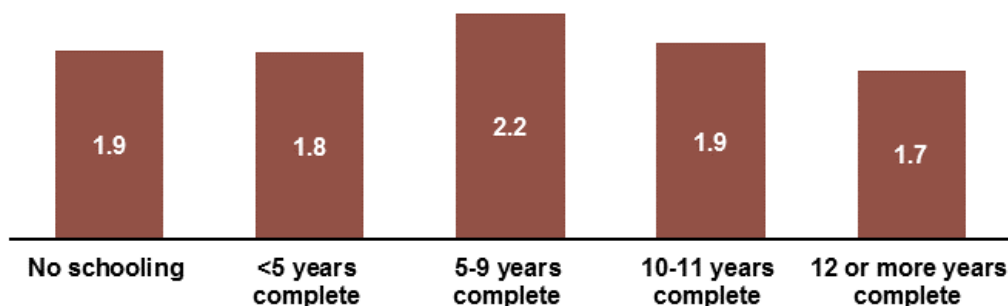


Fertility in urban areas, at 1.5 children per woman, and in rural area at 1.9 children per women is well below replacement level. Among births in the three years preceding the survey, 2 percent were of birth order four or higher, compared with 7 percent in NFHS-3.

The differentials in fertility by religion and caste/tribe are negligible. Fertility is highest among women with 5-9 years of schooling (2.2 children per woman) and lowest among women with 12 or more years of schooling (1.7 children per woman). The wanted fertility rate is slightly lower than total fertility rate at 1.5 children per women.

How does fertility vary with schooling?

Total fertility rate (children per woman)



Pregnancy outcome

Ninety-two percent of last pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey ended in a live birth, and the remaining 8 percent terminated in foetal wastage (abortion, miscarriage, or stillbirth). Abortion and miscarriage accounted for 4 percent each of all pregnancies. The majority of abortions were performed in the private health sector (64%) and 29 percent were performed in the public health sector. One-eighth of women reporting an abortion, reported having complications from the abortion.

Teenage pregnancy

Among young women age 15-19 in Tamil Nadu, 5 percent have already begun childbearing, that is, they have already had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child, down from 8 percent in NFHS-3. Less than 0.5 percent of women age 15-16 years have started childbearing, but this proportion increases sharply to 8 percent among women who are 18 years old and to 14 percent among women who are 19 years old. Young women who had 5-9 years of schooling are two times as likely to have begun childbearing as young women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Birth intervals

The median interval between births in the five years before the survey in Tamil Nadu is 32 months, one month shorter than in NFHS-3. Eleven percent of births take place within 18 months of the last birth and 28 percent occur within 24 months. Three-fifths of births occur within three years of the previous birth. Research shows that waiting at least three years between children reduces the risk of infant mortality.

Three-fifths of births in Tamil Nadu occur within three years of the previous birth.

Fertility preferences

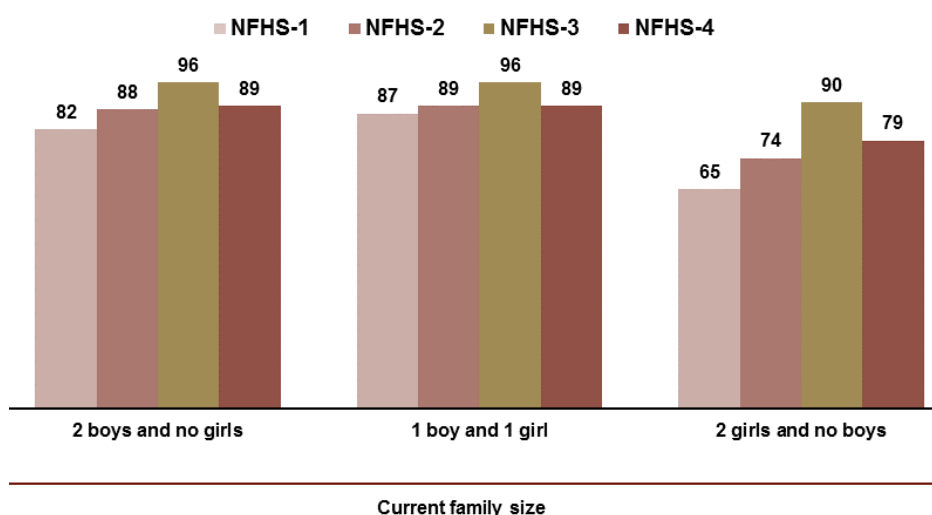
Seventy percent of currently married women and 72 percent of currently married men want no more children, are already sterilized, or have a spouse who is sterilized. Among those who want another child, about one-third of women and men would like to wait at least two years before the next birth. Eighty-eight percent of women and 87 percent of men consider the ideal family size to be two or fewer children.

In Tamil Nadu there is a strong preference for sons. Sixteen percent of women and men want more sons than daughters, but only 7-9 percent of men and women want more daughters than sons. However, most women and men would like to have at least one son and at least one daughter.

Women's desire for more children is strongly affected by their current number of living children, particularly their number of sons. For example, among women with two children, 89 percent with one or two sons want no more children, compared with 79 percent with two daughters who want no more children. Notably, however, the proportion of currently married women with two children who want no more children irrespective of their number of sons has decreased in the 10 years since NFHS-3 (95% in NFHS-3 to 87% in NFHS-4).

How does son preference affect women's desire for children?

Percentage of currently married women with two children who want no more children



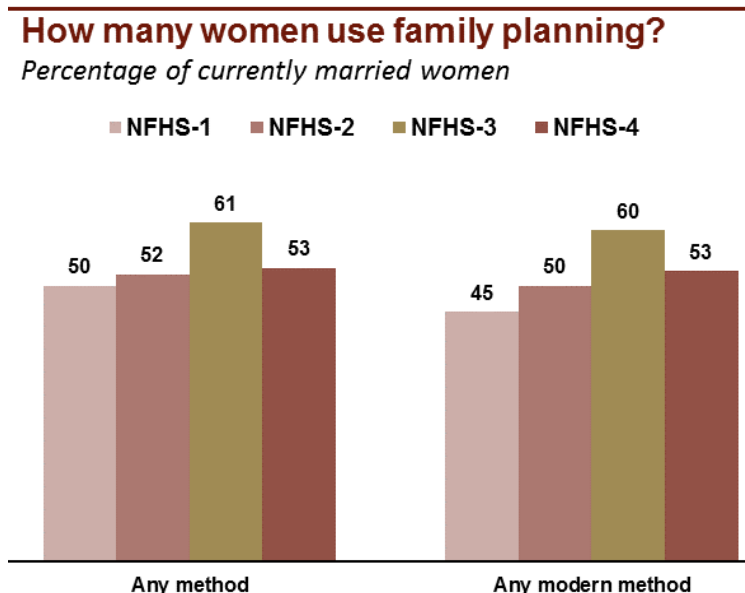
In Tamil Nadu, unplanned pregnancies are relatively common. If all women were to have only the number of children they wanted, the total fertility rate would have been considerably below replacement level, at 1.5 children per woman, instead of the current level of 1.7 children per woman.

FAMILY PLANNING

Contraceptive knowledge and use

Knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Tamil Nadu. However, some methods are still less well known. About four-fifths (81%) of currently married women know about injectables and 39 percent know about female condoms. Among all women, 38 percent know about emergency contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among currently married women age 15-49 at 53 percent shows a sharp decline from 61 percent in NFHS-3. Modern method use, at 53 percent, has also decreased from its level in NFHS-3 (60%). Notably, the share of female sterilization in contraceptive method use has risen somewhat from 90 percent in NFHS-3 to 93 percent in NFHS-4. Contraceptive use in NFHS-4 increases sharply with age from 6 percent for women age 15-19 to 63 percent for women age 40-49.



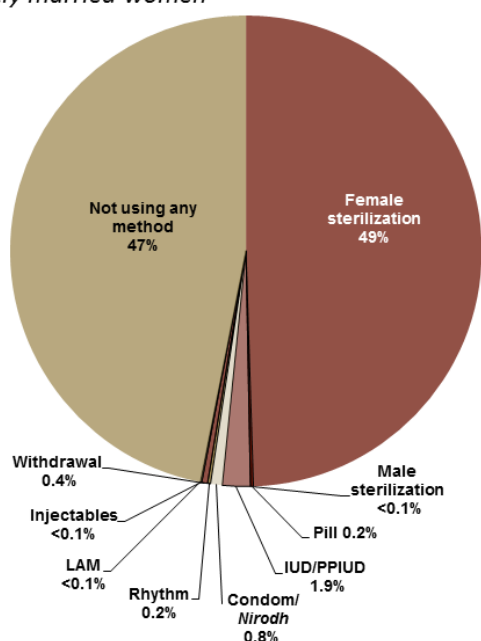
In Tamil Nadu, contraceptive use is only slightly higher in urban areas (54%) than in rural areas (52%). Contraceptive prevalence vary greatly by the level of schooling; three-fifths (61%) of currently married women with no schooling use any method of contraception compared to two-fifths of women with 12 or more years of schooling. Three-fifths of currently married women with no schooling use female sterilization, compared with 35 percent of women with 12 or more years of schooling.

Women in Tamil Nadu are much more likely to use contraception if they already have a son. For example, among women with two children, 72 percent with at least one son use a method of family planning, compared with 63 percent of women with two daughters and no sons.

The modern spacing methods used by currently married women in Tamil Nadu are IUD or PPIUD (2%). In general, urban women, other caste/tribe women and better-educated women are more likely than other women to use spacing methods.

What contraceptive methods do women use?

Currently married women



Seventy-nine percent of sterilized women had their sterilization operation in a public sector health facility, mainly in a government or municipal hospital, and 62 percent of IUD or PPIUD users had their IUD insertion in a public sector health facility.

The majority of condom/*Nirodh* users get their supply from the private sector health facility or pharmacy/drugstore. Nonetheless, 25 percent of condom users get their supply from the public sector health facility.

The 12-month discontinuation rate for all methods is 26 percent. Sixty-three percent of users of modern spacing methods discontinued use within the first year after they adopted the method. The most common reason for discontinuation is the desire to become pregnant.

Informed choice

Women who know about all available contraceptive methods and their side effects can make better choices about what method to use. Seventy-nine percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use. Only 77 percent were told about the possible side effects or problems with their method, and 71 percent were told what to do if they experienced any side effects.

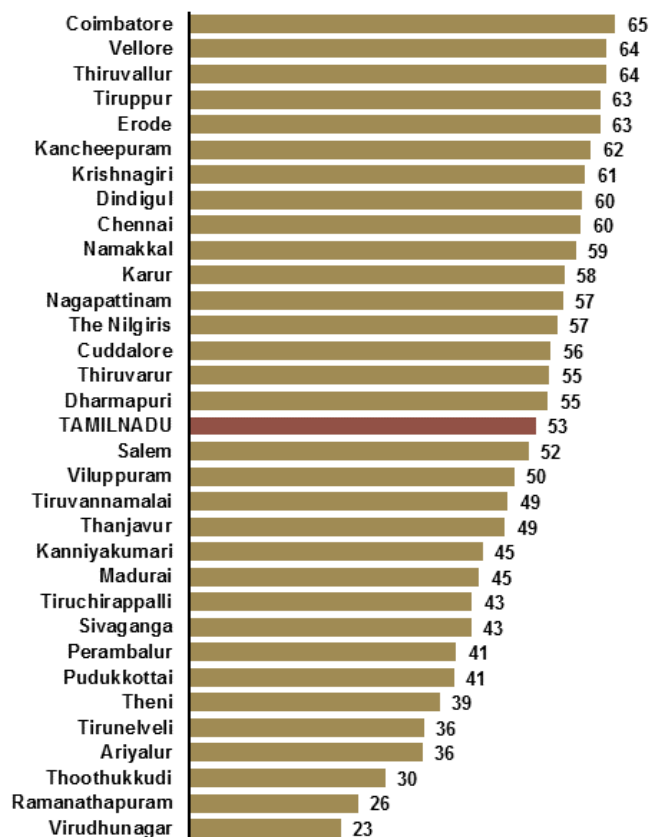
Seventy-nine percent of users of selected modern contraceptive methods were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods they could use.

Men's attitudes

Thirty-three percent of men age 15-49 in Tamil Nadu agree that contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. However, only 16 percent think that women using contraception may become promiscuous. A large majority of men (49%) know that a condom, if used correctly, protects against pregnancy most of the time.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate by District

Percentage of currently married women



Unmet need

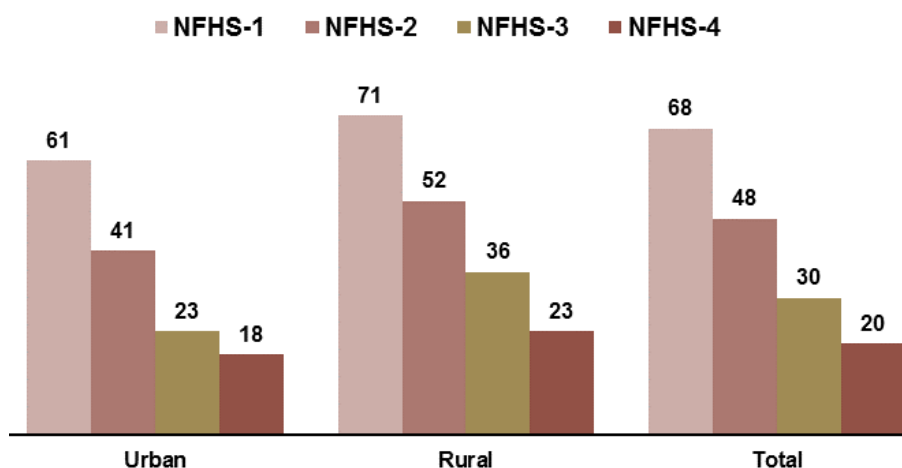
Unmet need for family planning is defined as the percentage of currently married women who either want to space their next birth or stop childbearing entirely, but are not using contraception. According to this definition, 10 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, almost unchanged since NFHS-3. Currently, 84 percent of the demand for family planning is being satisfied and 83 percent of the demand is being satisfied by modern methods. The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied has not changed in the 10-year period since NFHS-3.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate in Tamil Nadu in NFHS-4 is estimated at 20 deaths before the age of one year per 1,000 live births, down from the NFHS-3 estimate of 30, the NFHS-2 estimate of 48, and the NFHS-1 estimate of 68.

Trends in Infant Mortality

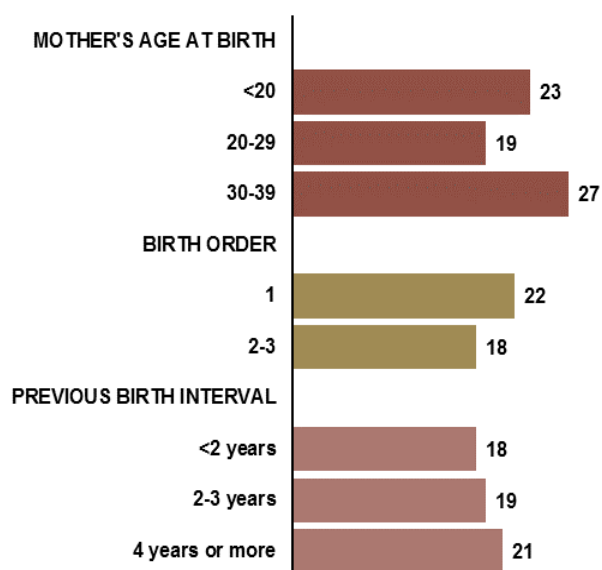
Deaths per 1,000 live births



In Tamil Nadu, all infant and child mortality rates are lower for girls than boys. In fact, 1 in 34 boys die before the age of five, compared with 1 in 42 girls. Children born to mothers under age 20 and age 30-39 are more likely to die during infancy than children born to mothers in the prime childbearing ages (20-29 years). Infant mortality is 23 per 1,000 live births for teenage mothers and 27 per 1,000 live births for mothers age 30-39, compared with 19 for mothers age 20-29.

High-risk births have higher mortality rates

Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births



Note: Category "Mother's age at birth 40-49" and "birth order 4 and more" not shown since there are fewer than 250 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

All the infant and child mortality rates decline sharply with mother's education and are higher for scheduled castes than for other backward classes. All infant and child mortality rates are also higher in rural areas than in urban areas with the exception of the postneonatal mortality rate.

MATERNAL HEALTH

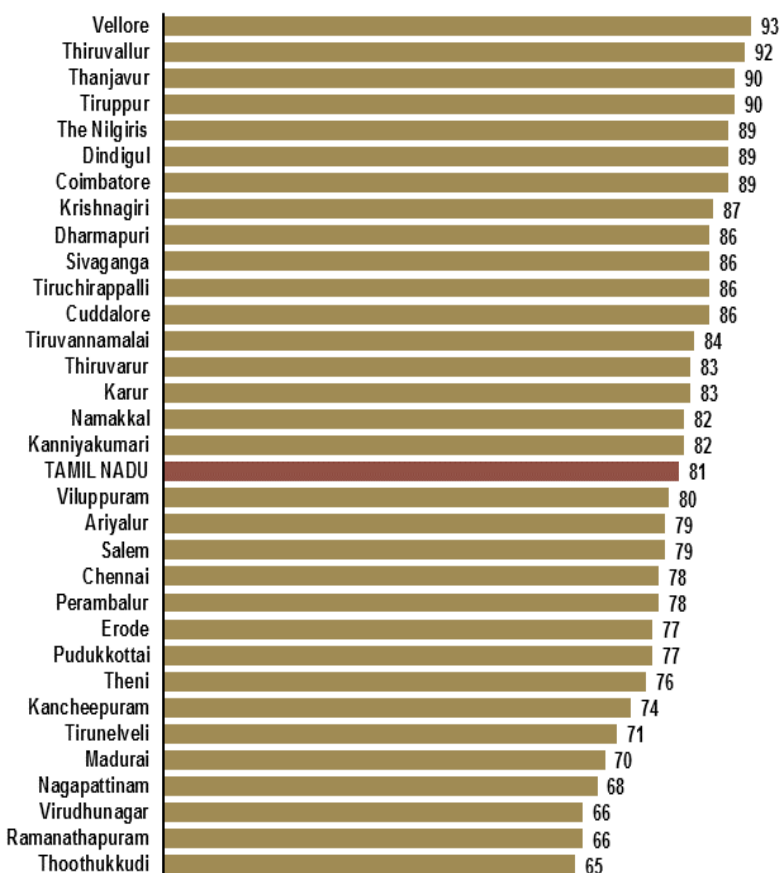
Antenatal care

Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, more than 90 percent received antenatal care (ANC) for their last birth from a health professional (83% from a doctor and 9% from an auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), nurse, or midwife). Eight percent did not receive any antenatal care. Among mothers who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 95 percent of women registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth. Among the registered pregnancies, 96 percent received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card).

Almost two-thirds (64%) of women received antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, as is recommended. Eighty-one percent of mothers had four or more antenatal care visits; there is no urban-rural difference among women who received four or more antenatal care visits. The proportion of women who received four or more antenatal care visits and the proportion of women who had their first antenatal care visit in the first trimester of pregnancy for their last births have both decreased substantially in the 10 years since NFHS-3. For 94 percent of their last births, mothers received iron and folic acid (IFA) supplements, but only 64 percent consumed them for the recommended 100 days or more. Seventy-one percent of last births were protected against neonatal tetanus through tetanus toxoid vaccinations given to the mother. Forty-seven percent of mothers took an intestinal parasite drug during pregnancy.

Four or More Antenatal Care Visits by District

Percentage of last births in the past five years

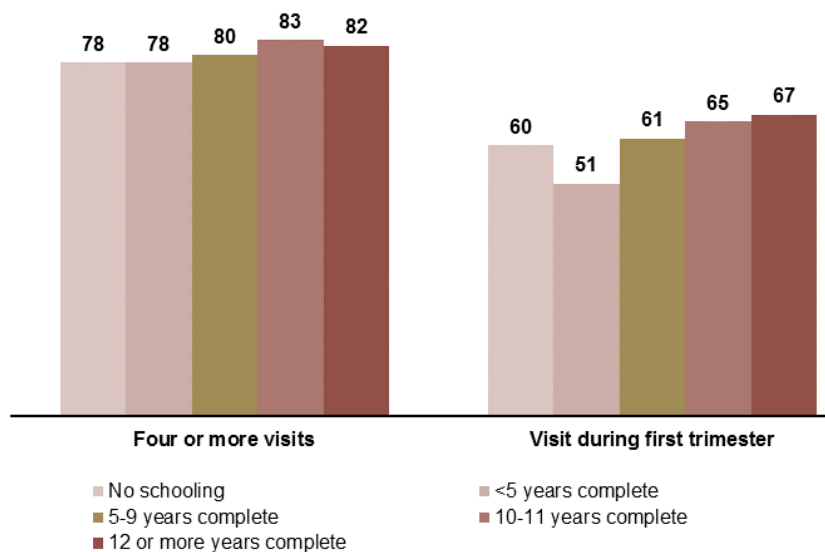


Eighty-one percent of mothers in Tamil Nadu received at least four antenatal care visits for their last birth.

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, more than 90 percent received advice on each of the five different areas (97% received advice on breastfeeding, 94% on the importance of institutional delivery, 95% on keeping the baby warm, 90% on family planning, and 89% on cord care.)

How does appropriate antenatal care vary with schooling?

Percentage of last births in the past five years



Even when women receive antenatal care, sometimes they do not receive all the services needed to monitor their pregnancy. In Tamil Nadu, nearly all women who received antenatal care for their last birth received each of the services needed to monitor their pregnancy: having their weight taken, their blood pressure measured, having urine and blood samples taken (100% each), and having their abdomen examined (99%).

An ultrasound test was performed during 93 percent of pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey. Women with at least 12 years of schooling were more likely to have an ultrasound test than women with no schooling.

Delivery care

Nearly all births (99%) take place in a health facility (mostly a government facility) and only 1 percent take place at home. The percentage of births in a health facility has increased by 11 percentage points in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4 from 88 percent in NFHS-3 to 99 percent in NFHS-4. Differentials by background characteristics are minimal since nearly all women in Tamil Nadu deliver in a health facility.

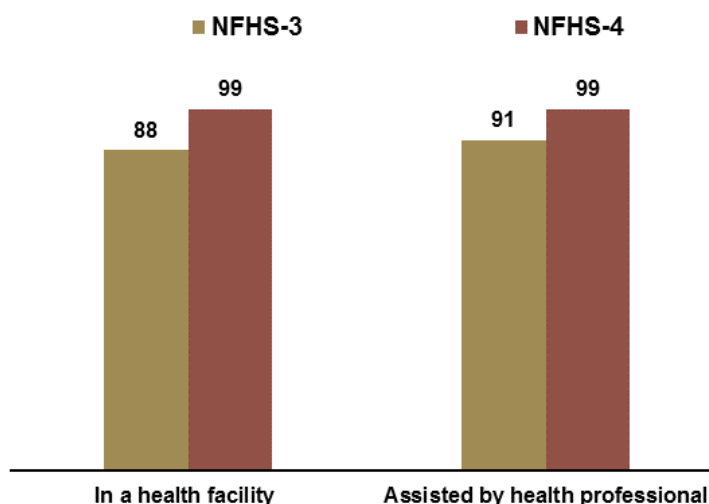
Ninety-nine percent of births during the past five years took place with assistance from a skilled provider.

In Tamil Nadu, 34 percent of births during the past five years were delivered by caesarean section including 13 percent that were emergency caesarean sections.

Among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility, 30 percent received financial assistance under the *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY). Rural women were more likely than urban women to receive financial assistance under JSY. Scheduled caste women were more likely than any other caste/tribe women to receive financial assistance under JSY.

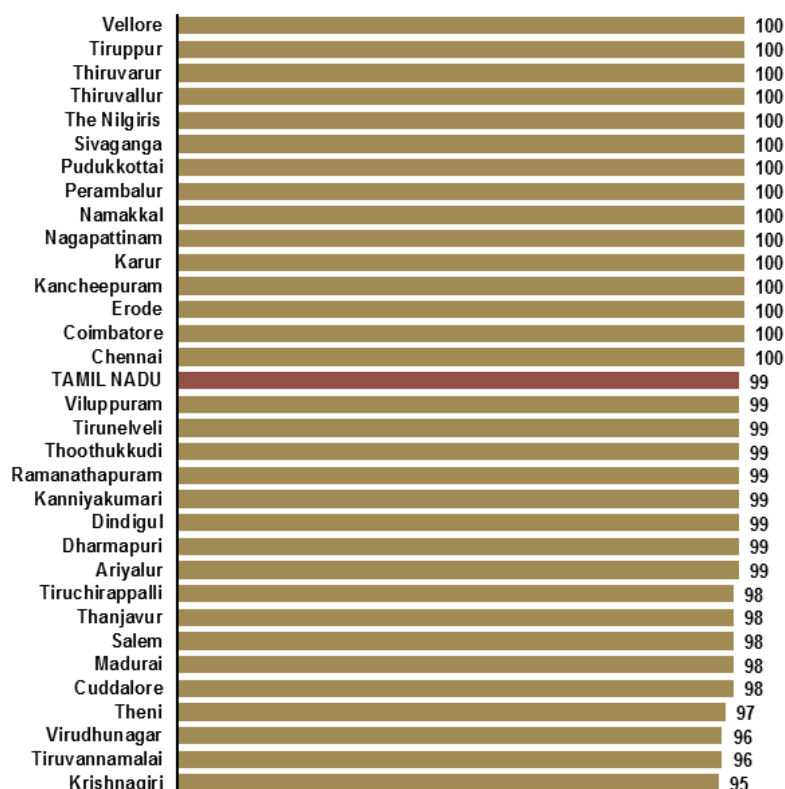
Are babies being delivered safely?

Percentage of births in the past five years



Institutional Delivery by District

Percentage of births in the past five years



Ninety-nine percent of children in Tamil Nadu who were born in the last five years were born in a health facility.

Postnatal care

Early postnatal care for a mother helps safeguard her health and can reduce maternal mortality. In Tamil Nadu, 88 percent of mothers had a postnatal check after their last birth and 74 percent of mothers had a postnatal check within two days of the birth, as is recommended. Postnatal care is most common following births in a health facility; Seventy-five percent of births in public health facilities and 74 percent of births in private health facilities were followed by a postnatal check for the mother within two days of birth, compared with 20 percent of home births.

Only 36 percent of last births in the five years preceding the survey received a health check in the first two days after birth. About 25 percent of home births received a health check in the first two days after birth.

Male involvement in maternal care

Ninety-six percent of men with a child under three years of age said that the youngest child's mother received antenatal care. Eighty-seven percent of men with a child under three years said they were present during at least one antenatal check received by the child's mother (86% in urban areas and 87% in rural areas), but only 62 percent were told by a health provider or health worker what to do if the mother had a pregnancy complication.

Only 34-57 percent of men were told about the signs of specific pregnancy complications (convulsions, vaginal bleeding, prolonged labour, high blood pressure, and severe abdominal pain). Between 81 percent and 93 percent of fathers with a child less than three years of age were given information about various aspects of maternal care. Ninety-three percent were told about the importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy and 86 percent were told about the importance of delivering the baby in a health facility. Eighty-one percent were told about family planning or delaying the next child by a health provider or a health worker.

CHILD HEALTH

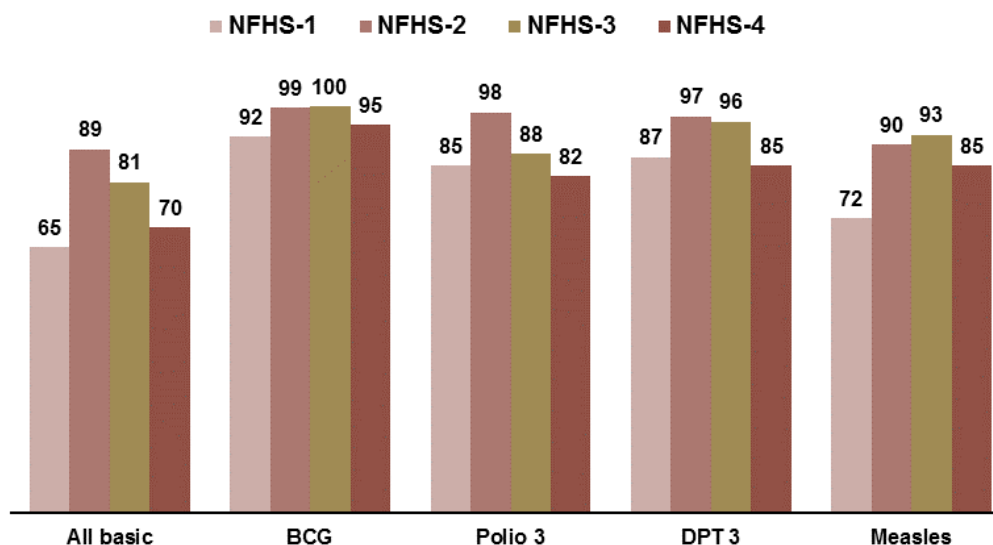
Vaccination of children

Seventy percent of children age 12-23 months received all basic vaccinations against six major childhood illnesses (tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, and measles) at any time before the survey. However, most children are at least partially vaccinated; only 3 percent have not received any vaccinations at all.

Ninety-five percent of children have received a BCG vaccination. However, only a little over four-fifths have received other basic vaccinations (82% have received at least the recommended three doses of polio vaccine, 85% have received the three recommended doses of DPT vaccine, and 85% have been vaccinated against measles). There is considerable dropout between the first and third doses of DPT vaccine (from 92% to 85%) and polio vaccine (from 95% to 82%).

Trends in Vaccination Coverage

Percentage of children 12-23 months receiving vaccinations

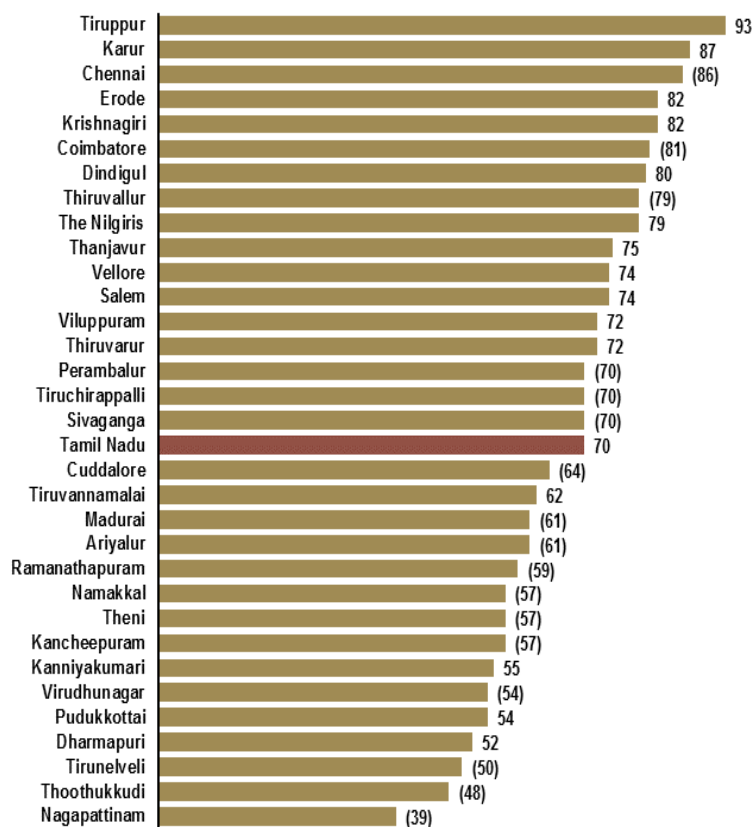


Between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, there was a large decline in the coverage of all basic vaccinations (from 81% to 70%). Coverage declined for three doses of DPT from 96 percent to 85 percent, for measles from 93 percent to 85 percent, and, for BCG from 100 percent to 95 percent. Similarly, coverage for three doses of polio vaccine declined from 88 percent to 82 percent. In addition, more than four-fifths of children (84%) have received at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine, but just over two-thirds (68%) of children have received all three recommended doses of hepatitis B vaccine.

Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (73% versus 67%) and is higher for male than female children (72% versus 67%). Muslim children have the highest vaccination coverage of any group in the table (75%).

Coverage of All Basic Vaccinations by District

Percentage of children 12-23 months



Coverage with all basic vaccinations is higher for male than female children.

Childhood illnesses

In the two weeks before the survey, 3 percent of children under age five years had symptoms of an acute respiratory infection (cough accompanied by (1) short, rapid breathing that is chest related and/or (2) difficult breathing that is chest related). Of these children, 89 percent were taken to a health facility or health provider.

Eleven percent of children under age five were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; 81 percent of these children were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment.

Overall, 8 percent of children under age five years had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Seventy-three percent of these children were taken to a health facility or health provider. About 8 out of 10 mothers of young children have heard of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets for the treatment of diarrhoea, but only 62 percent of children with diarrhoea were given ORS. Thirty-one percent of children with diarrhoea were given gruel and over two-thirds (69%) were given some type of oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Forty-one percent were given zinc supplements. Fifteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any type of treatment at all.

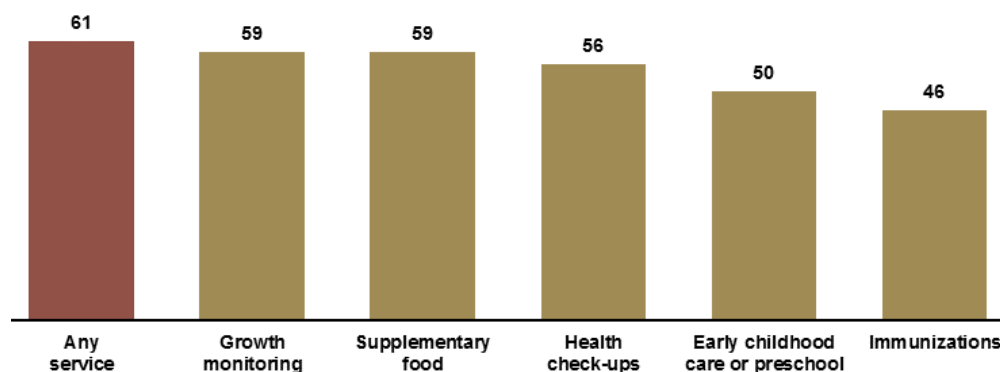
To reduce dehydration and minimise the effects of diarrhoea on nutritional status, it is recommended that normal feeding of children be continued when they have diarrhoea and that the amount of fluids given should be increased. However, in Tamil Nadu only 7 percent of children with diarrhoea received more to drink than normal. Only one-fourth of children (25%) received the same amount to drink as usual. Of greater concern, more than two-thirds (68%) of children with diarrhoea were given less to drink or nothing at all to drink. Only 25 percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of food or more food, as recommended. Half of children with diarrhoea were given ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The ICDS programme provides nutrition and health services for children under age six years and pregnant or breastfeeding women, as well as preschool activities for children age 3-5 years. These services are provided through community-based *anganwadi* centres.

How many children received *anganwadi* centre services?

Percentage of age-eligible children receiving services



Sixty-one percent of children under 6 years receive services of some kind from an *anganwadi* centre. The most common services that age-eligible children receive are growth monitoring and supplementary food (59% each), health check-ups (56%), and immunizations (46%). The service that is least likely to be accessed is early childhood care or preschool (50% of children age 3-6 years). More than four-fifths of the mothers of children who were weighed at an *anganwadi* centre (83%) received counselling from an *anganwadi* worker or an ANM. Slightly less than two-thirds of mothers (63%) of children under 6 years, received any service from an *anganwadi* centre during pregnancy, and 61 percent of mothers received any service while breastfeeding.

BREASTFEEDING, NUTRITION, AND ANAEMIA

Infant feeding

Although breastfeeding is nearly universal in Tamil Nadu, only 48 percent of children under 6 months are exclusively breastfed, as the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends. Eighty-eight percent are put to the breast within the first day of life, but only 55 percent started breastfeeding in the first hour of life (as recommended). While the initiation of breastfeeding indicators show substantial improvement since NFHS-3, many infants are still deprived of the highly nutritious first milk (colostrum) and the antibodies it contains.

It is recommended that nothing be given to children other than breastmilk even in the first three days when the milk has not begun to flow regularly because prelacteal feeds limit the frequency of suckling by the infant and exposes the baby to the risk of infection. However, 14 percent of children are given something other than breastmilk during the first three days. Overall, 69 percent of children continue breastfeeding at 1 year and one-third (37%) continue breastfeeding at 2 years. The median duration of breastfeeding is 17.4 months, which is the age to which half of children are breastfed.

After the first 6 months, breastmilk is no longer enough to meet the nutritional needs of infants. Therefore, complementary foods should be added to the diet of the child. However, at age 6-8 months a little over two-thirds (68%) of children in Tamil Nadu receive breastmilk and complementary foods.

WHO has several recommendations for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices for children age 6-23 months. The key IYCF indicators measure the adequacy of dietary diversity and meal frequency for breastfed and nonbreastfed children. Only half of children age 6-23 months (52%) are fed the recommended minimum number of times per day and a little more (57%) are fed from the appropriate number of food groups. Only 31 percent are fed according to all three recommended practices.

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential nutrient for the immune system. Severe vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage and a higher risk of dying from measles and diarrhoeal disease. The Government of India recommends that children under 5 years of age receive vitamin A supplements every six months, starting at age 9 months. In Tamil Nadu, more than two-thirds (68%) of children age 9-59 months were given a vitamin A supplement in the past six months and 82 percent of children age 9-23 months ate vitamin A-rich foods during the day or night before the survey.

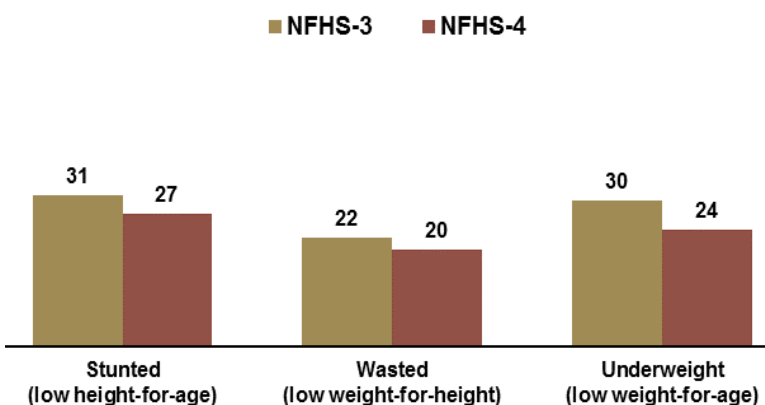
Iron deficiency is a primary cause of anaemia. Eating foods rich in iron and taking iron supplements can help prevent anaemia. Two-thirds of children age 9-23 months ate iron-rich foods during the day or night before the survey, but only 34 percent of children age 6-59 months were given iron supplements in the week before the survey.

Children's nutritional status

More than one in four children under age five years are stunted, or too short for their age, which indicates that they have been undernourished for some time. Twenty percent are wasted, or too thin for their height, which may result from inadequate recent food intake or a recent illness causing weight loss, and 8 percent are severely wasted. Twenty-four percent are underweight, which takes into account both chronic and acute undernutrition. Five percent of children are overweight. Even during the first six months of life, when almost all babies are breastfed, 26 percent of children are stunted, 30 percent are underweight, and 25 percent are wasted.

Trends in Children's Nutritional Status

Percentage of children under five years



Note: Nutritional status estimates are based on the 2006 WHO Growth Standards

Children’s nutritional status in Tamil Nadu has improved since NFHS-3 by all measures. Stunting decreased from 31 percent to 27 percent in the 10 years between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4, wasting decreased from 22 percent to 20 percent and the percentage of children who are underweight decreased from 30 percent to 24 percent. Despite the gains in all these indicators, child malnutrition is still a major problem in Tamil Nadu.

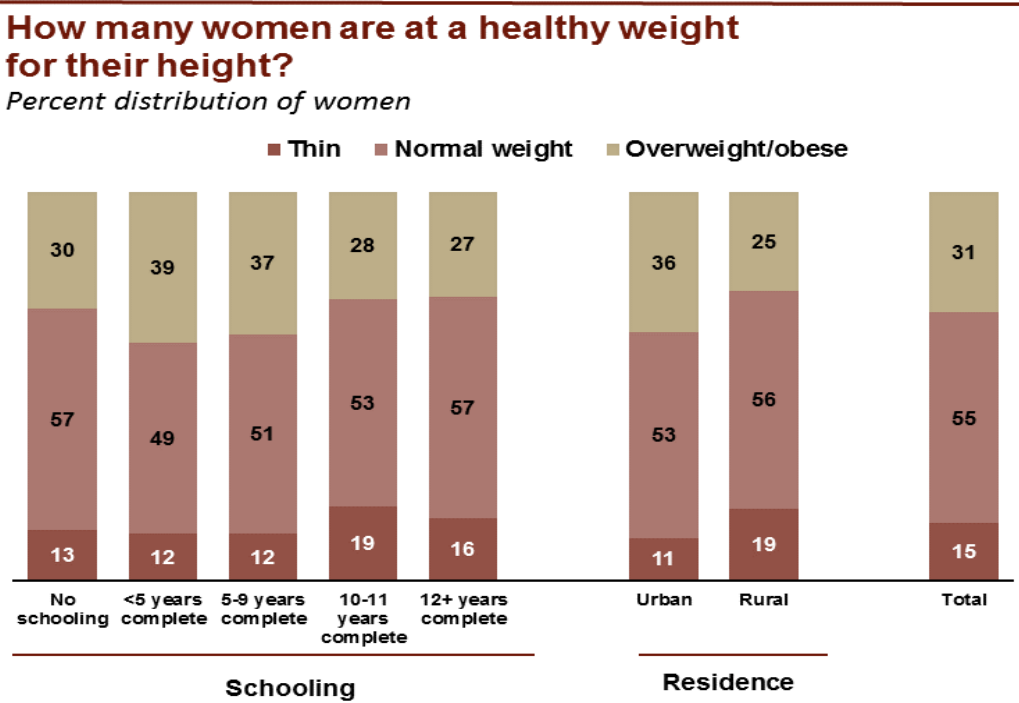
There are only small differences in the level of undernutrition by urban-rural residence or by the sex of the child. However, differences are more pronounced for other background characteristics. Undernutrition generally decreases with increasing mother’s education, better nutritional status of the mother, and larger child’s size at birth. The level of undernutrition is relatively high for children of higher birth orders.

Adults’ nutritional status

About half (46%) of women and two-fifths (41%) of men are either too thin or overweight or obese. More women and men are overweight or obese than thin, which is the opposite of the pattern in NFHS-3. Fifteen percent of women and 12 percent of men in Tamil Nadu are too thin, and 31 percent of women and 28 percent of men are overweight or obese. More than half of women and three-fifths of men are at a healthy weight for their height.

Undernutrition is particularly common in the younger age groups, in rural areas, and among the scheduled tribes and castes. Overweight and obesity are most prevalent in older adults and those in urban areas.

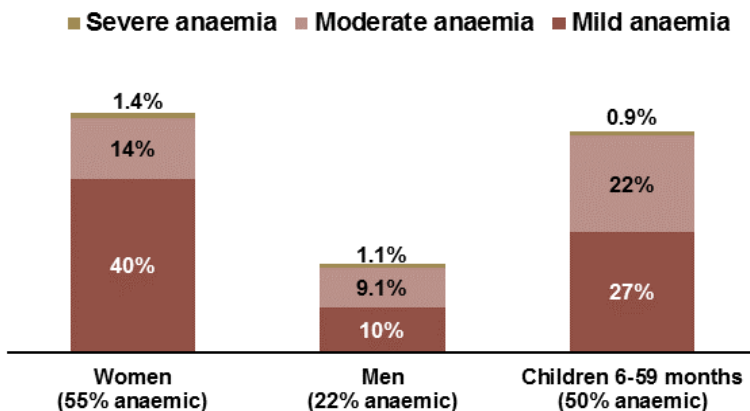
The use of iodized salt prevents iodine deficiency, which can lead to miscarriage, goitre, and mental retardation. More than 80 percent of Tamil Nadu’s households (83%) were using iodized salt at the time of the survey, up from 66 percent in NFHS-3.



Anaemia

Anaemia is a condition that is marked by low levels of haemoglobin in the blood. Iron deficiency is estimated to be responsible for about half of all anaemia globally, but anaemia can also be caused by malaria, hookworm and other helminths, other nutritional deficiencies, chronic infections, and genetic conditions. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, perinatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance, motor development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia is a major health problem in Tamil Nadu, especially among women and children.

Anaemia among women, men, and children



Among children between the ages of 6 and 59 months, 50 percent are anaemic. This includes 27 percent who are mildly anaemic, 22 percent who are moderately anaemic, and 1 percent who suffer from severe anaemia. Although anaemia levels vary somewhat according to background characteristics, anaemia among children is widespread in every group. Almost half (48%) of children are anaemic even if their mother has 12 or more years of schooling. Children whose mothers are anaemic are more likely to be anaemic

than children whose mothers are not anaemic.

Fifty-five percent of women in Tamil Nadu have anaemia, including 40 percent with mild anaemia, 14 percent with moderate anaemia, and 1 percent with severe anaemia. Anaemia exceeds 50 percent for every group of women except those who are pregnant. One-fifth of men are anaemic. Men with no schooling are particularly likely to be anaemic.

ADULT HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE

Tuberculosis

In Tamil Nadu, 348 persons per 100,000 are estimated to have medically treated tuberculosis, based on reports from household respondents. The prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis is higher among men (488) than among women (211) and is higher in rural areas (373) than in urban areas (323).

Most respondents have heard of tuberculosis (87% of women and 84% of men), but even among those who have heard of tuberculosis, only 83 percent of women and 75 percent of men know that it is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing. About half of women and men have misconceptions about how tuberculosis is spread. Overall, three-fourths of women and men know that tuberculosis can be cured, and only 42 percent of women and 61 percent of men say that if a family member had tuberculosis, they would want to keep it a secret.

Diabetes, asthma, goitre, heart disease, and cancer

According to self-reports, 3,687 women age 15-49 and 3,572 men age 15-49 per 100,000 have diabetes. The prevalence of diabetes is particularly high among older women and men. Overall, 3,588 women and 3,040 men per 100,000 suffer from asthma. The prevalence of asthma among women is higher among older women (age 35-49), those who have low education (less than 10 years of schooling or no schooling), and, those who are formerly married. Goitre or any other thyroid disorder somewhat less common than diabetes or asthma (2,761 per 100,000 women and 1,975 per 100,000 men). The prevalence of any heart disease is higher among men (2,232 per 100,000) than among women (1,481 per 100,000). Among the five diseases, cancer is the least common, with 376 women per 100,000 and 1,828 per 100,000 men reportedly suffering from cancer.

Blood pressure (hypertension)

Twelve percent of women age 15-49 in Tamil Nadu have hypertension, including 6 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 2 percent with Stage 2 and less than 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Sixty-three percent of women have normal blood pressure including, 2 percent of women with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. The prevalence of hypertension among men age 15-49 is somewhat higher than in women. Eighteen percent of men in Tamil Nadu have hypertension, including 12 percent with Stage 1 hypertension, 3 percent with Stage 2 hypertension, and 1 percent with Stage 3 hypertension. Forty-three percent of men have normal blood pressure including, 1 percent of men with normal blood pressure who are taking medicine to lower their blood pressure. For both women and men, hypertension tends to increase with age.

Blood glucose

NFHS-4 included measurement of random blood glucose among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Three percent of women age 15-49 in Tamil Nadu have high blood glucose levels, and 4 percent have very high blood glucose levels. In comparison, 4 percent and 6 percent of men age 15-49 have high and very high blood glucose levels. Older women and men, and men and women with less than five years of completed schooling or no schooling, have relatively high blood glucose levels.

Health examinations

In Tamil Nadu, 23 percent of women have ever undergone an examination of the cervix, 15 percent have ever undergone a breast examination, and 12 percent have ever undergone an examination of the oral cavity.

Tobacco and alcohol use

Thirty-two percent of men, but only 2 percent of women, age 15-49 use some form of tobacco. Men are much more likely to smoke cigarettes (17%) or *bidis* (13%) than to use other types of tobacco. Among men, the use of any form of tobacco is slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas with *cigarettes* being especially popular in urban areas. Most men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* smoked 3-5 cigarettes or *bidis* in the past 24 hours. Men are more likely to drink alcohol (47%) than to use tobacco, and hardly any women say that they drink alcohol. Among men who drink alcohol, more than half drink alcohol at least once a week.

Source of health care

The public health sector is the main source of health care for about three-quarters (74%) of rural and more than half (53%) of urban households. Household members are more likely to go to government or municipal hospitals (44%) than PHCs/additional PHCs (12%).

Health insurance

Sixty-four percent of households in Tamil Nadu have any kind of health insurance that covers at least one member of the household. Health insurance coverage is somewhat more common in rural areas (69%) than in urban areas (59%). In Tamil Nadu, the most dominant programme is the State health insurance scheme (88%).

Only 42 percent each of women and men age 15-49 years in Tamil Nadu are covered by any health scheme or health insurance. Health scheme or health insurance coverage is higher among women and men with no schooling than among those with any schooling.

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV or AIDS

Most of the women (95%) in Tamil Nadu have heard of HIV or AIDS. In urban areas, 97 percent know about HIV or AIDS, compared with 94 percent in rural areas. Women with less than five years of schooling or no schooling (87%) are less likely than other women to have heard of HIV or AIDS.

Men are slightly more likely than women to know about HIV or AIDS. Almost all men (96%) in Tamil Nadu have heard of HIV or AIDS, including 97 percent in urban areas.

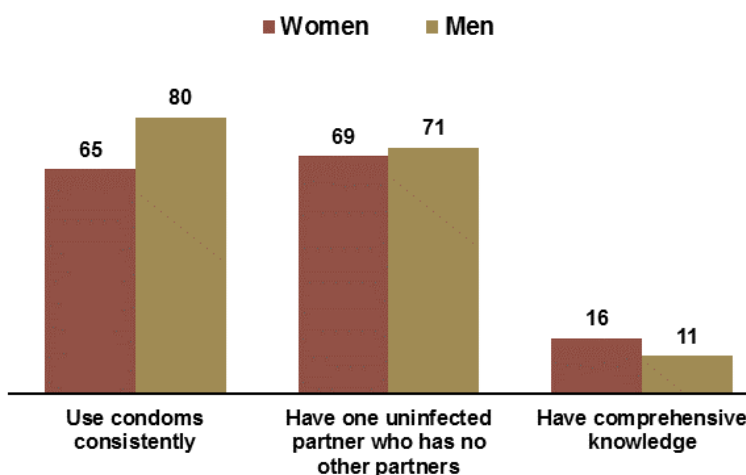
Knowledge of prevention and transmission

Only 65 percent of women know that consistent condom use can help prevent HIV/AIDS, compared with 80 percent of men. However, similar percentages of women (69%) and men (71%) know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner.

‘Comprehensive knowledge’ about HIV/AIDS is higher among women (16%) than men (11%). This means they know that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other partners can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, they know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and they reject two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Do people know how to prevent HIV/AIDS?

Percentage of women and men age 15-49



HIV-related stigma

About two-thirds of women and men (66% versus 69%) in Tamil Nadu would be willing to take care of a relative with HIV/AIDS in their home. A slightly higher proportion of women (74%) and men (75%) say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. About two-thirds of adults say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV/AIDS. Thirty-five percent of women and 23 percent of men say that if a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS, they would not want to keep it a secret.

HIV testing prior to NFHS-4, blood transfusions, and safe injections

Only 32 percent of women and 16 percent of men age 15-49 had ever been tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4. More than two-fifths (42%) of women who had a live birth in the past five years and received ANC during pregnancy were tested for HIV during ANC.

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In Tamil Nadu, women (10%) are somewhat more likely than men (6%) to have ever had a blood transfusion. Women are also more likely than men to have received an injection in the past 12 months (71% of women, compared with 62% of men).

For about eight-tenths of adults who received an injection in the past 12 months, a disposable syringe was used.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

NFHS-4 included questions on respondents' sexual behaviour. Respondents were asked about their age at first sex, their current and previous sexual partners, higher-risk intercourse and condom use. In addition, men were asked whether they had paid for sex in the past year. These questions are sensitive and subject to reporting bias, so the results should be interpreted with caution.

Higher-risk Behaviour

Higher-risk sex is sexual intercourse with someone who is neither a spouse nor a cohabiting partner. Among those who had sex in the past 12 months, very few women (0.2%) and 5 percent of men reported having had higher-risk sex during the past 12 months. Even fewer men (3%) and slightly more women (0.7%) said that they had multiple sex partners in the past 12 months.

More than two-fifths (42%) of men who had higher-risk sex in the past 12 months reported using a condom the last time they had higher-risk sex. Among men who had higher-risk sex

in the past 12 months, 50 percent in urban areas used a condom the last time they had higher-risk intercourse compared with 34 percent of their rural counterparts.

One percent of men who have ever had sexual intercourse said they had paid for sex in the past year. More than half (53%) of the men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months used a condom the last time they paid for sexual intercourse.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's hygiene

Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS-4, young women age 15-24 were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection, if anything. In Tamil Nadu, 65 percent use sanitary napkins, 32 percent use locally prepared napkins, 16 percent use cloth, , and 1 percent use tampons. Overall, 91 percent of women age 15-24 use a hygienic method of menstrual protection. Women with at least 10 years of schooling are more likely to be using a hygienic method than women with no schooling or less than five years of schooling.

Employment and earnings

Only 32 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey; in the same period, 80 percent of all men age 15-49 were employed. Among employed women, 94 percent earned cash (including 3 percent whose earnings were in both cash and in-kind), and 5 percent were not paid at all. Less than two-thirds (64%) of men who were employed earned cash and 36 percent were not paid at all. Fifty-eight percent of employed women worked in non-agricultural occupations, compared with 75 percent of employed men.

Only 32 percent of all women age 15-49 were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey

Among currently married women who work and are paid in cash, 79 percent decide how their earnings will be used, either alone or jointly with their husbands. Almost half (48%) of women, who work for cash, say that they earn more or about the same as their husbands. However, 73 percent of currently married men whose wives have cash earnings report that they alone or jointly with their wives decide how her earnings are used and 69 percent of men who have cash earnings and whose wives have cash earnings say that their wife earns more or about the same as them.

Decision making

Currently married women were asked who makes decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their own family or relatives. More than three-fourths of women participate in decisions about their own health care, major household

purchases (76% each) and visits to their own family and relatives (78%). Sixty-eight percent of currently married women participate in making all three of these decisions, and 16 percent do not participate in making any of the three decisions. Participation in all three decisions increases steadily by age, from 61 percent among women age 15-19 to 70 percent among women age 40-49 and is highest among employed women (73-75%).

Currently married men were also asked who makes decisions about their own health care and major household purchases. Men were almost equally likely to report that they alone or jointly with their wife participated in both these decisions: 75 percent participated in making decisions about their own health care and 79 percent participated in decisions about major household purchases.

Other indicators of women's empowerment

Forty percent of women have some money that they can decide how to use. The proportion of women with money which they control is higher among urban than rural women, increases sharply with age, and is highest among women who are employed for cash (56%) than any other group of women.

More than three-fourths (77%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use.

More than three-fourths (77%) of women have a bank or savings account that they themselves use. This percentage is highest, at 83 percent, among women who are employed for cash. Half of the women know of a microcredit programme in the area and 15 percent have ever taken a loan from a microcredit programme.

Only 54 percent of women are allowed to go by themselves to all three of the following places: the market, a health facility, and places outside the village/community. The proportion of women allowed to go to all three places alone increases with age, from 24 percent among women age 15-19 to 68 percent among women age 40-49.

Ownership of Assets

Thirty-five percent of women and 81 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else, and 27 percent of women and 61 percent of men own land alone or jointly with someone else. Ownership of both a house and land is more common in rural than urban areas for both women and men.

Thirty-five percent of women and 81 percent of men own a house alone or jointly with someone else.

Sixty-two percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who have a mobile phone that they themselves use more than half (56%) can read SMS messages. Seventy-one percent of urban women have a mobile phone they themselves can use, compared with 53 percent of rural women. Only 50 percent of women belonging to scheduled castes have a mobile phone they can use, compared with 80 percent of women belonging to other castes, 66 percent of women belonging to other backward castes, and 62 percent of women belonging to scheduled tribes.

Sixty-two percent of women have a mobile phone that they themselves use

Gender-role attitudes

Seventy percent of women believe it is justifiable for a husband to beat his wife under some circumstances. Half of women believe that wife-beating is justified if a woman neglects the house or children (55%) or if she goes out without telling her husband (51%). Sixty-three percent of men say that wife-beating is justified in some circumstances, especially if the wife shows disrespect for in-laws (45%) or if the husband suspects his wife is unfaithful (40%). Even among women and men who have completed at least 12 years of schooling, more than six in ten (64% of women and 62% of men) say that a husband is justified in beating his wife for one or more of the specified reasons.

Forty-one percent of women and 32 percent of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband if she knows he has a sexually transmitted disease, if she knows he has intercourse with other women, and if she is tired or not in the mood. Most men, 75 percent, do not agree that if a wife refuses to have sex with her husband he has a right to get angry and reprimand her, refuse to give her financial support, use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to, or have sex with another woman.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Among women age 15-49, 44 percent have ever experienced physical violence and 8 percent have ever experienced sexual violence. In all, 46 percent of women in Tamil Nadu have experienced physical or sexual violence. Among those who experienced physical violence since age 15, the most common perpetrator for ever-married women was the husband and for never-married women, it was a mother/step-mother, father/step-father and sister/brother.

Less than half (46%) of women age 15-49 in Tamil Nadu have experienced physical or sexual violence.

Violence during Pregnancy

One in 16 women who have ever been pregnant has ever experienced physical violence during one or more of their pregnancies. Women belonging to scheduled tribes (18%) are more likely than women in any other group to have experienced violence during pregnancy.

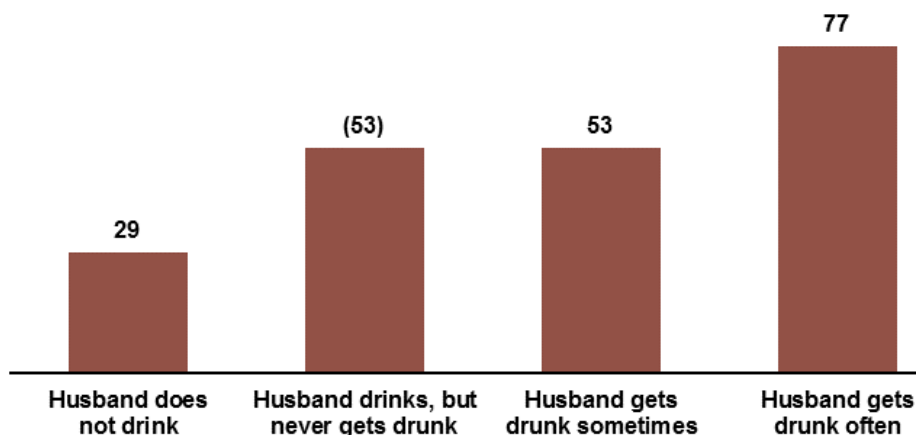
Spousal violence

Thirty-three percent of ever-married women report having been slapped by their husband; between 10-16 percent report being pushed, shaken, or having something thrown at them; having their arm twisted or hair pulled; being punched; or being kicked, dragged, or beaten up; 2 percent have experienced being choked or burned on purpose, and 1 percent have experienced being threatened or attacked with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. Seven percent report that their husbands have physically forced them to have sex even when they did not want to and 3 percent report that their husband forced them with threats or other ways to perform sexual acts they did not want to perform. Overall, 41 percent of ever-married women have experienced spousal physical and/or sexual violence from their current husband or, if not currently married, from their most recent husband. Twenty-one percent report spousal emotional violence. Few ever-married women (9%) have ever initiated violence against their husband.

Although the prevalence of spousal violence is lower among more educated women, more than 1 in 4 women who have at least 12 years of schooling have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence. The contextual and intergenerational aspects of spousal violence are clear from the fact that women whose mothers were beaten by their fathers are almost twice as likely to be in abusive marriages themselves. Women whose husbands consume alcohol are much more likely than women whose husbands do not consume alcohol to experience spousal violence, especially if the husband often gets drunk. However, 29 percent of even women whose husbands do not drink alcohol have experienced physical or sexual spousal violence.

Is alcohol use related to spousal physical or sexual violence?

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



About one-quarter of women who have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence have suffered injuries as a result of the violence, and among women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence this proportion rises to over 50 percent. The most common type of injury is cuts, bruises, or aches.

Help seeking

Only 14 percent of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone have sought help. Over three-fourths (76%) of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. Abused women who have sought help most often seek help from their own families. Only 1 percent of abused women who sought help for the violence sought help from the police.

Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews with women and men, and response rates, according to residence, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	11,959	14,836	26,795
Households occupied	11,763	14,640	26,403
Households interviewed	11,563	14,470	26,033
Household response rate ¹	98.3	98.8	98.6
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	13,037	16,235	29,272
Number of eligible women interviewed	12,806	16,014	28,820
Eligible women response rate ²	98.2	98.6	98.5
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	2,581	2,949	5,530
Number of eligible men interviewed	2,481	2,836	5,317
Eligible men response rate ²	96.1	96.2	96.1

Note: Eligible women and men are women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who stayed in the household the night before the household interview (including both usual residents and visitors). This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 2 Results of the household and individual interviews by district

Number of households, number of women and men interviewed, and response rates by residence and district, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

District	Households interviewed			Household response rate ¹	Number of eligible women interviewed			Eligible women response rate ²	Number of eligible men interviewed			Eligible men response rate ²
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural	Total	
Ariyalur	86	728	814	98.7	97	709	806	99.1	29	124	153	97.5
Chennai	819	na	819	98.4	928	na	928	99.9	134	na	134	97.8
Coimbatore	637	197	834	99.8	746	263	1,009	99.6	155	49	204	99.5
Cuddalore	402	414	816	99.6	468	493	961	98.4	94	82	176	95.7
Dharmapuri	152	673	825	99.6	205	760	965	99.5	44	154	198	98.5
Dindigul	416	417	833	99.8	474	521	995	99.5	89	108	197	100.0
Erode	418	417	835	99.9	500	503	1,003	99.8	92	86	178	100.0
Kancheepuram	411	414	825	99.4	454	504	958	99.0	104	86	190	96.4
Kanniyakumari	662	151	813	98.5	682	154	836	95.3	110	39	149	90.9
Karur	402	408	810	97.7	483	490	973	99.5	94	83	177	99.4
Krishnagiri	197	633	830	99.5	273	847	1,120	99.6	60	167	227	98.7
Madurai	388	398	786	96.8	413	383	796	97.4	85	63	148	87.1
Nagapattinam	193	625	818	99.0	200	735	935	98.2	26	130	156	95.1
Namakkal	410	416	826	99.3	450	451	901	99.7	99	84	183	98.4
Perambalur	154	667	821	99.0	172	740	912	99.7	47	111	158	98.1
Pudukkottai	149	664	813	98.3	186	726	912	98.2	40	100	140	90.3
Ramanathapuram	352	383	735	92.2	384	393	777	93.2	62	47	109	76.2
Salem	411	418	829	99.0	487	501	988	99.8	106	91	197	99.5
Sivaganga	411	412	823	99.3	443	433	876	96.6	63	66	129	90.2
Thanjavur	402	397	799	98.2	426	442	868	98.1	82	77	159	98.1
The Nilgiris	415	414	829	99.2	492	481	973	99.7	100	101	201	99.5
Theni	405	403	808	98.3	391	401	792	98.1	68	70	138	95.2
Thiruvallur	406	411	817	99.4	438	473	911	99.0	88	111	199	99.5
Thiruvarur	166	648	814	99.0	188	699	887	96.9	37	111	148	96.7
Thoothukkudi	401	398	799	97.0	410	351	761	96.6	91	46	137	95.1
Tiruchirappalli	383	402	785	96.8	384	401	785	97.9	74	80	154	92.8
Tirunelveli	387	386	773	96.7	359	350	709	94.9	68	54	122	83.0
Tiruppur	416	417	833	100.0	447	436	883	99.7	95	95	190	100.0
Tiruvannamalai	172	647	819	99.3	188	728	916	99.1	39	126	165	99.4
Vellore	412	411	823	99.2	508	446	954	99.2	117	85	202	99.5
Viluppuram	132	704	836	99.9	171	821	992	99.5	30	149	179	99.4
Virudhunagar	396	397	793	97.9	359	379	738	97.1	59	61	120	96.8
Tamil Nadu	11,563	14,470	26,033	98.6	12,806	16,014	28,820	98.5	2,481	2,836	5,317	96.1

Note: This table is based on the unweighted sample.

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Table 3 Household population by age, schooling, residence, and sex

Percent distribution of the *de facto* household population by residence and sex, according to age and schooling; and the percentage of individuals who have an *Aadhaar* card, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age									
0-4	7.6	7.2	7.4	8.8	7.8	8.3	8.2	7.5	7.8
5-9	7.6	7.1	7.3	8.2	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.2	7.5
10-14	8.1	7.4	7.7	8.6	7.5	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.9
15-19	8.1	7.6	7.8	8.5	8.2	8.3	8.3	7.9	8.1
20-24	7.8	8.7	8.2	7.6	9.3	8.4	7.7	9.0	8.3
25-29	8.8	9.9	9.3	8.1	9.3	8.7	8.4	9.6	9.0
30-34	8.2	8.3	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.1
35-39	7.7	8.6	8.2	7.1	8.2	7.7	7.4	8.4	7.9
40-44	6.8	7.5	7.2	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.8
45-49	7.4	8.0	7.7	7.0	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.5
50-54	6.0	5.5	5.8	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.5
55-59	5.6	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.8	5.0
60-64	4.1	3.4	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.9
65-69	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9
70-74	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.8
75-79	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
80 +	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aadhaar card									
Percentage with an <i>Aadhaar</i> card	72.2	71.1	71.6	71.1	70.3	70.7	71.6	70.7	71.2
Number	24,925	25,433	50,358	24,187	25,313	49,500	49,112	50,746	99,858
Sex ratio, all ages ¹	na	na	1,020	na	na	1,047	na	na	1,033
Sex ratio, age 0-6 years ¹	na	na	960	na	na	920	na	na	939
Schooling²									
No schooling	8.1	16.2	12.2	16.0	29.0	22.7	11.9	22.6	17.4
<5 years complete	11.1	11.4	11.2	12.8	11.9	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.8
5-9 years complete	30.8	30.5	30.7	35.7	30.9	33.2	33.2	30.7	31.9
10-11 years complete	18.6	15.0	16.8	16.5	12.7	14.5	17.6	13.9	15.7
12 or more years complete	31.2	26.7	28.9	18.8	15.3	17.0	25.2	21.0	23.0
Don't know	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	22,668	23,298	45,966	21,686	22,988	44,674	44,354	46,287	90,640
Median number of years of schooling completed	9.0	7.6	8.2	7.2	5.0	6.2	7.9	6.7	7.4

na = Not applicable

¹ Females per 1,000 males

² Population age 6 and above

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household headship				
Male	85.1	82.4	83.8	87.5
Female	14.9	17.6	16.2	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	3.8	3.9	3.8	na
Household structure¹				
Nuclear	67.5	64.3	66.0	56.0
Non-nuclear	32.5	35.7	34.0	44.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Religion of household head				
Hindu	85.6	94.9	90.1	89.8
Muslim	7.5	1.4	4.5	4.9
Christian	6.8	3.7	5.3	5.3
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Caste/tribe of household head				
Scheduled caste	19.8	34.1	26.8	27.8
Scheduled tribe	1.2	2.6	1.9	1.9
Other backward class	76.3	62.1	69.4	68.4
Other	2.5	1.1	1.8	1.8
Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity				
Yes	99.2	98.3	98.8	99.0
No	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of drinking water				
Improved source	86.9	94.5	90.6	90.7
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	35.3	25.8	30.7	30.9
Public tap/standpipe	43.9	63.5	53.5	53.0
Tube well or borehole	4.4	3.4	3.9	4.1
Other improved ²	3.3	1.7	2.5	2.7
Unimproved source ³	12.7	5.4	9.1	9.1
Other source	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)				
Water on premises/delivered to dwelling	72.3	53.6	63.1	63.8
Less than 30 minutes	24.2	41.1	32.5	31.7
Thirty minutes or longer	2.8	5.2	4.0	4.1
Don't know	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Water treatment prior to drinking⁴				
Boil	29.3	19.3	24.4	24.6
Strain through cloth	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
Use ceramic, sand, or other water filter	9.9	3.1	6.6	6.6
Electronic purifier	8.7	2.1	5.5	5.5
Other treatment	9.3	11.5	10.3	10.4
No treatment	48.1	64.8	56.3	56.1
Don't know	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method ⁵	44.0	24.0	34.2	34.3
Sanitation facility				
Improved, not shared facility	69.7	34.0	52.2	52.4
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	69.2	33.8	51.8	52.1
Pit latrine with slab	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Other ⁶	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Shared facility ⁷	9.9	2.6	6.3	6.1
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	9.7	2.5	6.2	5.9
Pit latrine with slab	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other ⁶	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unimproved	20.4	63.4	41.5	41.5
Flush/pour flush not to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.7
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Other unimproved facility ⁸	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1
No facility/open space/field	16.5	61.1	38.3	38.3
Other	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of house⁹				
<i>Kachha</i>	1.4	6.7	4.0	3.6
<i>Semi-pucca</i>	12.6	20.5	16.5	16.1
<i>Pucca</i>	85.3	72.1	78.9	79.6
Missing	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
LPG/natural gas	81.8	54.7	68.5	69.3
Biogas	4.8	2.5	3.7	3.6
Kerosene	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1
Coal/lignite	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charcoal	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Wood	8.4	34.8	21.3	21.3
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7
Agricultural crop waste	0.7	3.2	1.9	1.9
Dung cakes	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
No food cooked in the household	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using clean fuel for cooking ¹⁰	87.4	58.0	73.0	73.6
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking ¹¹	9.9	39.4	24.3	24.2

Continued...

Table 4 Household and housing characteristics—Continued

Percent distribution of urban, rural and total households and *de jure* population by household and housing characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Household and housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Place for cooking				
In the house, separate room	67.0	45.6	56.5	57.7
In the house, no separate room	18.4	22.8	20.6	19.4
In a separate building	9.5	10.5	10.0	10.2
Outdoors	4.7	20.7	12.6	12.6
No food cooked in household	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	13,274	12,759	26,033	99,518
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuels¹¹				
Stove	8.5	2.9	4.0	3.7
<i>Chullah</i>	33.0	36.0	35.3	35.7
Open fire	58.4	61.0	60.5	60.6
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number using solid fuel	1,308	5,026	6,333	24,056
Frequency of smoking in the house¹²				
Daily	24.1	24.4	24.2	26.0
Weekly	7.6	6.5	7.0	7.2
Monthly	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Less than monthly	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
Never	66.0	66.9	66.4	64.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	13,274	12,759	26,033	99,518

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

² Protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater, community RO plant

³ Surface water, unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank, tanker truck, bottled water

⁴ Total may add to more than 100.0 because households may use more than one method of purification

⁵ Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, filtering, and electronic purifying

⁶ Includes ventilated improved pit (VIP)/biogas latrine and twin pit/composting toilet

⁷ Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

⁸ Includes dry toilet

⁹ Houses made from mud, thatch, or other low-quality materials are called *kachha* houses, houses that use partly low-quality and partly high-quality materials are called semi-*pucca* houses, and houses made with high quality materials throughout, including the floor, roof, and exterior walls, are called *pucca* houses.

¹⁰ Electricity, LPG/natural gas, or biogas

¹¹ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

¹² Frequency of smoking by anyone inside the house

Table 5 Household possessions and land ownership

Percentage of urban, rural, and total households and *de jure* population possessing various household goods, means of transport, agricultural land, a house and farm animals and having a bank/post office account, health scheme/health insurance, a BPL card, and a long-lasting insecticide-treated (LLIN) mosquito net, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Household possessions	Urban	Rural	Total	<i>De jure</i> population
Household goods				
Mattress	62.2	39.6	51.1	52.9
Pressure cooker	83.2	53.6	68.7	70.6
Chair	92.7	85.4	89.1	90.3
Cot or bed	80.0	66.2	73.2	74.8
Table	65.4	44.2	55.0	56.4
Electric fan	97.0	94.1	95.5	96.3
Radio or transistor	13.7	10.6	12.2	12.4
Television (black and white)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Television (colour)	96.3	92.4	94.4	95.8
Any television	96.6	92.7	94.7	96.2
Sewing machine	23.1	13.1	18.2	19.6
Mobile telephone	95.9	90.0	93.0	95.7
Landline telephone	8.6	2.3	5.5	5.5
Internet	12.7	2.8	7.9	8.1
Computer	20.1	7.8	14.1	14.9
Refrigerator	52.3	23.5	38.2	39.9
Air conditioner/cooler	14.7	2.4	8.7	8.7
Washing machine	31.8	5.7	19.0	19.6
Watch or clock	92.7	85.5	89.2	90.7
Water pump	13.7	7.0	10.4	10.8
Thresher	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Tractor	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.1
None of the above	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.3
Means of transport				
Bicycle	54.8	55.1	54.9	58.7
Motorcycle or scooter	62.9	50.6	56.9	61.2
Animal-drawn cart	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.1
Car	7.6	2.0	4.9	5.2
None of the above	19.0	25.3	22.1	17.9
Agricultural land				
No agricultural land	93.1	69.1	81.4	80.2
Agricultural land	6.9	30.9	18.6	19.8
Irrigated land only	4.6	23.3	13.7	14.6
Non-irrigated land only	1.2	3.4	2.2	2.3
Both irrigated and non-irrigated land	0.8	3.3	2.0	2.2
Irrigation not determined	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage owning a house	62.1	89.6	75.6	76.9
Percentage owning farm animals ¹	10.0	40.2	24.8	26.9
Percentage having a bank account/post office account ²	93.0	91.2	92.1	93.6
Percentage covered by a health scheme/health insurance ³	59.2	69.1	64.0	65.2
Percentage having a BPL card	8.5	15.6	12.0	12.4
Percentage with an LLIN mosquito net	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Number	13,274	12,759	26,033	99,518

BPL = Below poverty line

¹ Cows, bulls, buffaloes, camels, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, chickens, or ducks

² Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household has a bank account/post office account

³ Percentage of households in which any usual member of the household is covered by a health scheme/health insurance

Table 6 School attendance

Percentage of *de facto* household population age 6-17 years attending school in the 2014-15 school year by sex and residence, according to selected background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Male			Female			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Age									
6-10 (Primary)	99.4	98.7	99.1	99.6	98.8	99.2	99.5	98.8	99.1
6-13 (Elementary)	98.5	97.9	98.2	99.4	98.4	98.9	98.9	98.2	98.5
11-13 (Upper primary)	97.1	96.8	96.9	98.9	97.8	98.3	97.9	97.3	97.6
14-15 (Secondary)	91.3	86.9	89.0	94.3	93.6	93.9	92.8	90.2	91.5
16-17 (Higher secondary)	75.0	68.9	72.0	73.0	66.8	69.8	74.1	67.9	70.9
11-14 years	97.4	96.8	97.1	98.5	97.6	98.0	97.9	97.2	97.5
15-17 years	85.5	80.3	82.8	85.8	82.3	84.0	85.6	81.3	83.4
6-14 years	97.7	97.0	97.3	98.6	97.8	98.2	98.1	97.4	97.8
6-17 years	93.3	91.1	92.2	94.1	92.2	93.1	93.7	91.7	92.6
Religion									
Hindu	93.5	91.1	92.2	94.4	92.2	93.2	93.9	91.6	92.7
Muslim	90.8	97.8	91.7	89.3	82.0	88.3	90.1	90.3	90.1
Christian	94.1	88.9	92.1	96.8	97.9	97.1	95.6	93.0	94.7
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	90.7	89.1	89.7	91.5	91.3	91.4	91.1	90.2	90.5
Scheduled tribe	90.9	83.5	86.0	92.4	83.3	86.4	91.6	83.4	86.2
Other backward class	94.0	92.7	93.4	94.8	93.3	94.1	94.4	93.0	93.7
Other	95.0	(97.5)	95.6	97.7	(91.6)	96.3	96.4	94.7	96.0

Note: In this table, children's age refers to their age at the start of the 2014-15 school year (assumed here to be April 2014).

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 7 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of *de jure* children under age 18 by their living arrangements, and percentage of children with one or both biological parents dead, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not with father	Living with father but not with mother	Not living with either parent	Total	Percentage with one or both parents dead ¹	Number of children
Age							
<5 years	85.5	12.6	0.6	1.3	100.0	1.1	7,628
5-9 years	87.2	9.3	1.1	2.4	100.0	2.4	7,454
10-14 years	85.5	10.4	1.3	2.8	100.0	5.0	7,784
15-17 years	81.6	12.0	2.0	4.3	100.0	7.2	4,877
Residence							
Urban	86.7	9.7	1.1	2.6	100.0	3.3	13,499
Rural	84.0	12.3	1.3	2.5	100.0	4.0	14,244
Sex							
Male	85.3	11.1	1.2	2.3	100.0	3.5	14,240
Female	85.2	10.9	1.1	2.8	100.0	3.8	13,503
Total age <15 years	86.0	10.8	1.0	2.2	100.0	2.9	22,866
Total age <18 years	85.3	11.0	1.2	2.5	100.0	3.6	27,743

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both parents dead, and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 8 Birth registration of children under age five

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Age				
<2 years	89.3	8.4	97.7	2,839
2-4 years	95.0	3.7	98.7	4,789
Sex				
Male	93.1	5.5	98.5	3,907
Female	92.7	5.4	98.1	3,721
Residence				
Urban	92.3	6.2	98.5	3,630
Rural	93.5	4.7	98.2	3,998
Total	92.9	5.4	98.3	7,628

Table 9 Birth registration of children under age five by district

Percentage of *de jure* children under age five years whose birth was registered with the civil authorities, by district, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children whose birth was registered			<i>De jure</i> children
	Registered, has a birth certificate	Registered, does not have a birth certificate	Total registered	
Ariyalur	88.8	8.7	97.5	62
Chennai	91.7	7.2	98.9	474
Coimbatore	92.1	5.1	97.2	406
Cuddalore	94.6	3.4	98.0	303
Dharmapuri	92.3	6.7	99.0	154
Dindigul	89.1	6.5	95.6	260
Erode	90.9	8.0	98.9	304
Kancheepuram	89.5	10.0	99.5	405
Kanniyakumari	95.8	4.2	100.0	237
Karur	97.9	2.1	100.0	136
Krishnagiri	95.8	3.1	98.9	212
Madurai	90.5	7.6	98.1	293
Nagapattinam	91.7	7.8	99.5	160
Namakkal	92.7	6.6	99.4	168
Perambalur	96.6	1.9	98.6	49
Pudukkottai	97.6	2.4	100.0	173
Ramanathapuram	94.1	3.9	98.1	144
Salem	99.3	0.7	100.0	387
Sivaganga	90.4	7.6	98.0	147
Thanjavur	91.9	3.5	95.4	239
The Nilgiris	95.6	4.1	99.7	80
Theni	89.7	9.2	98.9	128
Thiruvallur	90.8	3.2	94.0	346
Thiruvarur	93.6	4.3	97.8	128
Thoothukkudi	84.7	10.4	95.1	176
Tiruchirappalli	93.0	6.2	99.2	278
Tirunelveli	88.6	5.0	93.5	240
Tiruppur	96.8	3.2	100.0	293
Tiruvannamalai	92.9	5.9	98.8	237
Vellore	95.0	4.7	99.7	457
Viluppuram	97.6	2.4	100.0	375
Virudhunagar	87.4	11.1	98.5	177
Tamil Nadu	92.9	5.4	98.3	7,628

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	13.5	15.2	3,901	3,982	727	758
20-24	15.4	13.4	4,450	4,408	644	625
25-29	16.5	16.6	4,769	4,706	795	763
30-34	14.3	15.5	4,127	4,130	744	761
35-39	14.5	14.0	4,174	4,240	671	668
40-44	12.2	12.3	3,523	3,523	592	611
45-49	13.5	13.0	3,877	3,831	621	609
Residence						
Urban	50.9	52.4	14,665	12,806	2,511	2,250
Rural	49.1	47.6	14,155	16,014	2,283	2,545
Schooling						
No schooling	16.0	8.4	4,614	4,818	402	428
<5 years complete	3.8	3.3	1,091	1,111	159	162
5-9 years complete	29.3	30.0	8,455	8,622	1,438	1,482
10-11 years complete	18.9	20.6	5,433	5,485	986	1,028
12 or more years complete	32.0	37.7	9,227	8,784	1,809	1,695
Literacy						
Literate ¹	79.4	89.1	22,871	22,622	4,270	4,243
Not literate	20.1	10.7	5,803	6,071	511	537
Not measured	0.5	0.3	146	127	13	15
Percentage exposed to various media						
Reads a newspaper/magazine at least once a week	31.8	72.3	9,165	8,697	3,468	3,408
Watches television at least once a week	94.9	96.5	27,357	27,276	4,628	4,626
Listens to the radio at least once a week	17.8	39.3	5,116	5,030	1,883	1,908
Visits the cinema/theatre at least once a month	17.4	43.8	5,017	4,410	2,102	1,935
Not regularly exposed to any media	3.3	1.3	957	1,018	62	65
Marital status						
Never married	21.5	37.7	6,210	6,206	1,805	1,830
Currently married	73.2	61.6	21,082	21,060	2,954	2,926
Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.0	0.1	9	8	5	5
Widowed	4.0	0.3	1,139	1,163	15	15
Divorced/separated/deserted	1.3	0.3	380	383	15	19
Religion						
Hindu	90.5	90.7	26,092	26,088	4,348	4,368
Muslim	4.6	4.6	1,328	1,357	219	195
Christian	4.8	4.7	1,387	1,366	227	231
Other	0.0	0.0	13	9	1	1

Continued...

Table 10 Background characteristics of respondents—*Continued*

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics and percentage exposed to various media, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Weighted percent		Number of women		Number of men	
	Women	Men	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	28.7	26.5	8,282	8,512	1,269	1,354
Scheduled tribe	1.8	1.8	509	522	87	90
Other backward class	67.5	70.6	19,467	19,266	3,383	3,314
Other	1.9	1.1	552	509	54	34
Don't know	0.0	0.0	11	11	2	3
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	28,820	28,820	4,794	4,795
Age 50-54	na	9.8	na	na	523	522
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	5,317	5,317
Employment status (past 12 months)						
Employed at any time	32.4	79.7	1,968	2,092	3,820	3,799
In agricultural occupation	13.7	19.6	832	990	939	1,068
In non-agricultural occupation	17.0	54.6	1,033	1,002	2,615	2,465
Don't know	1.7	5.5	103	100	265	266
Not employed	67.6	20.3	4,096	4,010	974	996
Total age 15-49	100.0	100.0	6,064	6,102	4,794	4,795
Age 50-54	na	9.8	na	na	523	522
Total age 15-54	na	100.0	na	na	5,317	5,317

na = Not applicable

¹Refers to women/men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence and women/men who completed standard 6 or higher (who are assumed to be literate)

Table 11 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates and crude birth rates from NFHS-4, NFHS-3, NFHS-2, and NFHS-1 by residence, Tamil Nadu

Age	NFHS-4			NFHS-3			NFHS-2			NFHS-1		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
15-19	0.029	0.048	0.039	0.054	0.058	0.056	0.071	0.090	0.083	0.063	0.099	0.087
20-24	0.134	0.171	0.153	0.131	0.171	0.151	0.172	0.199	0.189	0.188	0.212	0.203
25-29	0.109	0.117	0.113	0.102	0.115	0.109	0.122	0.120	0.121	0.149	0.121	0.132
30-34	0.031	0.031	0.031	0.041	0.029	0.034	0.042	0.026	0.032	0.051	0.051	0.051
35-39	0.004	0.006	0.005	0.010	0.007	0.008	0.011	0.009	0.010	0.017	0.020	0.019
40-44	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004
45-49	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TFR (15-49)	1.54	1.86	1.70	1.70	1.90	1.80	2.11	2.23	2.19	2.36	2.56	2.48
CBR	13.9	17.2	15.5	16.0	16.8	16.4	21.3	21.5	21.4	23.4	23.6	23.5

Note: Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the survey (approximately 1990-92 for NFHS-1, 1996-98 for NFHS-2, 2003-05 for NFHS-3, and 2013-15 for NFHS-4). Age-specific fertility rates are expressed per woman. Rates for the age group 45-49 might be slightly biased due to truncation.

TFR = Total fertility rate, expressed per woman

CBR = Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Table 12 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, and total wanted fertility rate, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49	Total wanted fertility rate
Residence				
Urban	1.54	3.3	2.1	1.38
Rural	1.86	3.2	2.4	1.63
Schooling				
No schooling	1.85	0.3	2.4	1.56
<5 years complete	1.84	1.5	2.4	1.18
5-9 years complete	2.22	2.6	2.3	1.92
10-11 years complete	1.93	3.3	2.0	1.70
12 or more years complete	1.66	5.5	1.8	1.53
Religion				
Hindu	1.69	3.2	2.2	1.50
Muslim	1.74	3.8	2.3	1.48
Christian	1.89	2.9	2.1	1.66
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	1.75	3.3	2.5	1.52
Scheduled tribe	1.87	2.7	2.2	1.68
Other backward class	1.67	3.2	2.1	1.50
Other	1.75	3.5	2.0	1.43
Total	1.70	3.2	2.2	1.51

Table 13 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	0.1	0.2	0.3	871
16	0.3	0.1	0.3	734
17	1.6	1.0	2.6	750
18	5.2	3.1	8.3	746
19	9.2	4.6	13.9	799
Residence				
Urban	2.2	1.5	3.7	1,883
Rural	4.2	2.1	6.3	2,018
Schooling				
5-9 years complete	6.2	2.1	8.2	677
10-11 years complete	3.4	1.2	4.6	1,625
12 or more years complete	1.8	2.3	4.1	1,576
Marital status				
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,575
Currently married	38.4	21.5	59.9	325
Religion				
Hindu	3.3	1.8	5.1	3,559
Muslim	3.8	3.4	7.3	181
Christian	0.8	0.8	1.6	160
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	3.9	1.3	5.2	1,220
Scheduled tribe	4.1	1.1	5.2	71
Other backward class	3.0	2.0	5.0	2,546
Other	2.0	1.7	3.7	64
Total	3.3	1.8	5.0	3,901

Note: Total includes women with no schooling and <5 years of schooling, widowed/divorced/separated/deserted women, women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 14 Birth order

Percent distribution of births to all women during the three years preceding the survey by birth order, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16, and percent distribution of births to women by birth order, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Birth order				Total	Number of births
	1	2	3	4+		
Mother's current age						
15-19	90.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	131
20-29	50.1	40.1	8.9	0.9	100.0	3,653
30-39	25.5	54.6	14.3	5.6	100.0	721
Residence						
Urban	49.5	42.1	7.5	1.0	100.0	2,056
Rural	45.5	41.0	11.3	2.3	100.0	2,466
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	29.3	43.1	20.8	6.7	100.0	219
<5 years complete	29.4	46.3	19.6	4.6	100.0	73
5-9 years complete	39.3	43.7	14.2	2.8	100.0	1,359
10-11 years complete	43.7	44.8	10.0	1.6	100.0	1,002
12 or more years complete	57.8	37.7	4.2	0.3	100.0	1,870
Religion						
Hindu	47.5	41.3	9.4	1.7	100.0	4,081
Muslim	41.2	41.9	15.2	1.7	100.0	209
Christian	48.9	43.2	6.4	1.5	100.0	231
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	45.6	39.9	11.4	3.2	100.0	1,409
Scheduled tribe	46.0	40.9	10.9	2.1	100.0	84
Other backward class	48.0	42.4	8.6	1.1	100.0	2,945
Other	51.9	36.8	11.3	0.0	100.0	83
Total	47.3	41.5	9.5	1.7	100.0	4,522
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	43.1	36.3	13.6	7.0	100.0	1,019

Note: Total includes women in the age group 40-49, women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 15 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of births during the five years preceding the survey by interval since the preceding birth, and median number of months since the preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first order births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mother's current age									
20-29	12.4	21.2	35.0	15.5	8.5	7.4	100.0	2,719	28.8
30-39	6.6	9.6	24.4	16.7	13.5	29.2	100.0	1,218	42.8
40-49	(0.0)	(6.7)	(10.5)	(21.9)	(3.2)	(57.6)	100.0	39	(68.7)
Residence									
Urban	8.9	15.5	30.3	16.6	11.6	17.1	100.0	1,819	33.9
Rural	12.0	19.3	32.5	15.3	8.5	12.4	100.0	2,171	30.3
Mother's schooling									
No schooling	8.2	15.7	30.9	14.6	8.9	21.7	100.0	310	34.0
<5 years complete	8.7	10.7	33.5	17.2	9.5	20.3	100.0	89	33.7
5-9 years complete	11.1	18.1	30.0	15.0	10.5	15.3	100.0	1,401	31.7
10-11 years complete	13.1	17.2	33.3	15.5	8.3	12.5	100.0	955	30.6
12 or more years complete	8.9	18.1	31.8	17.4	10.8	13.0	100.0	1,234	32.5
Religion									
Hindu	10.9	17.9	31.9	15.7	9.7	13.9	100.0	3,581	31.5
Muslim	5.6	12.7	30.9	16.0	11.3	23.5	100.0	209	36.6
Christian	10.4	17.1	25.4	18.0	12.7	16.4	100.0	198	34.4
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	12.6	21.1	31.7	14.0	9.3	11.3	100.0	1,271	29.6
Scheduled tribe	8.6	6.8	30.9	25.3	10.1	18.3	100.0	74	36.8
Other backward class	9.7	16.2	31.4	16.5	10.1	15.9	100.0	2,585	32.7
Other	7.8	13.4	29.9	16.0	15.0	17.9	100.0	59	35.6
Birth order									
2-3	10.6	17.8	31.5	15.9	10.0	14.3	100.0	3,840	31.9
4-6	8.9	12.4	32.4	15.6	9.0	21.8	100.0	144	34.6
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	10.5	18.0	30.8	16.6	10.2	14.0	100.0	1,975	32.0
Female	10.7	17.1	32.2	15.1	9.7	15.1	100.0	2,015	32.0
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	9.7	17.3	31.9	16.3	10.2	14.6	100.0	3,835	32.3
Dead	31.7	25.0	21.7	5.6	3.2	12.8	100.0	155	22.6
Total	10.6	17.6	31.5	15.9	9.9	14.5	100.0	3,990	32.0

Note: First-order births are excluded from the table. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Total includes information on births to women age 15-19, women belonging to "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, and on births of order 7+ which are not shown separately

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 16 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

	Number of living children ¹							
Desire for children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
WOMEN								
Want another soon ²	49.3	27.2	3.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	(2.8)	11.9
Want another later ³	11.1	23.2	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	7.1
Want another, undecided when	2.3	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.7
Undecided	4.9	5.4	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.4	(2.7)	3.3
Want no more	9.6	20.4	22.2	21.5	23.4	24.3	(31.8)	20.9
Sterilized ⁴	2.7	15.0	65.2	68.5	66.8	61.4	(51.5)	49.4
Declared infecund	19.8	7.1	4.9	6.0	5.8	10.6	(11.1)	6.7
Missing	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	(0.0)	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,471	5,013	10,383	3,396	639	135	45	21,082
MEN								
Want another soon ²	29.6	33.8	5.3	2.1	6.0	*	*	14.7
Want another later ³	8.2	21.1	3.6	1.6	0.4	*	*	7.9
Want another, undecided when	2.2	3.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	*	*	1.4
Undecided	4.3	3.5	1.9	2.3	3.9	*	*	2.7
Want no more	43.6	35.5	76.1	81.5	77.5	*	*	63.2
Sterilized ⁴	5.0	2.2	11.6	11.4	11.4	*	*	8.5
Declared infecund	7.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	*	*	1.5
Missing	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	408	672	1,361	410	77	18	8	2,954

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Want next birth within 2 years

³ Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years

⁴ For women: Includes both female and male sterilization and women who have had a hysterectomy

For men: Includes male sterilization and men who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 17 Desire not to have any more children

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16, and by number of living children, NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women: Number of living children ¹						Men: Number of living children ¹					
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Age												
15-24	4.8	10.0	71.8	87.4	*	29.9	*	(31.1)	*	*	*	31.5
25-34	7.6	24.3	86.5	88.7	85.3	66.4	32.6	19.6	80.4	86.9	*	53.2
35-49	27.9	68.8	90.6	90.7	89.7	84.4	65.0	61.3	91.7	94.6	93.2	84.5
Residence												
Urban	12.8	37.3	88.9	91.1	90.4	70.4	49.0	37.6	86.1	92.1	(94.3)	68.9
Rural	11.8	32.9	85.7	89.2	88.4	70.1	48.0	37.9	89.4	93.4	88.9	74.8
Schooling												
No schooling	30.0	65.1	86.9	87.6	87.3	80.9	(54.9)	(46.9)	93.8	98.3	*	86.8
<5 years complete	(18.0)	55.6	89.3	90.9	94.1	81.1	*	*	91.7	*	*	80.4
5-9 years complete	12.0	42.4	88.0	91.6	88.5	76.4	54.1	43.1	87.4	91.9	(90.5)	75.5
10-11 years complete	8.1	28.8	87.8	89.4	93.3	67.8	50.4	37.5	88.4	94.5	*	70.2
12 or more years complete	8.2	23.7	86.2	90.2	(99.1)	54.9	37.7	31.9	84.1	(84.1)	*	60.2
Religion												
Hindu	11.8	35.5	87.4	89.7	88.9	70.3	49.0	36.9	88.4	92.7	91.8	71.7
Muslim	7.0	35.9	85.0	91.4	(90.1)	69.1	*	*	84.5	*	*	76.8
Christian	28.5	32.5	88.7	93.9	*	72.0	*	(41.8)	77.4	*	*	67.0
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	12.8	29.7	86.4	88.4	88.8	69.6	47.1	30.6	86.6	93.3	(97.9)	71.2
Scheduled tribe	*	51.7	73.9	93.1	*	70.0	*	*	(94.6)	*	*	81.6
Other backward class	11.5	36.6	88.0	91.0	90.1	70.6	47.7	38.6	87.8	94.0	85.0	71.6
Other	(14.7)	46.0	88.8	86.1	*	69.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
Number of living sons²												
0	12.3	30.4	78.8	87.1	85.3	45.5	48.6	31.8	78.5	(82.3)	*	52.2
1	na	40.3	89.4	90.8	90.3	77.1	na	43.3	89.8	93.5	(85.1)	78.0
2	na	na	89.3	89.7	90.2	89.5	na	na	89.8	94.4	(97.4)	91.6
3	na	na	na	91.0	89.9	90.7	na	na	na	95.6	(96.0)	95.7
4+	na	na	na	na	na	84.4	na	na	na	na	na	*
Total	12.3	35.4	87.4	90.0	89.1	70.3	48.6	37.7	87.7	92.9	91.0	71.7
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	7.4	37.7	94.6	98.6	98.7	78.0	3.0	30.1	62.6	61.4	65.3	51.1

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children. Men who are sterilized or who mention in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Excludes pregnant women and men with pregnant wives

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 18 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, by number of living children, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16, and percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by ideal number of children, NFHS-3

	Number of living children ¹								NFHS-3 (2005-06)
Ideal number of children	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total	
WOMEN									
0	15.1	5.8	8.4	9.7	11.3	12.3	19.9	10.0	0.9
1	12.0	25.3	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.9	13.6
2	68.5	65.3	83.0	38.2	39.0	36.1	26.0	68.7	78.7
3	3.5	3.2	6.0	47.4	10.6	15.6	16.7	10.2	4.9
4	0.4	0.2	0.6	3.2	36.3	8.6	5.3	1.7	1.1
5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.9	23.8	1.3	0.3	0.5
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.9	30.8	0.1	0.2
Non-numeric responses	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	7,848	5,417	11,007	3,641	706	153	48	28,820	5,919
Mean ideal number of children for ² :									
All respondents	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.4	1.9	1.9
Number of all respondents	7,806	5,415	11,005	3,641	704	152	48	28,771	5,909
Currently married respondents	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.9	(3.2)	1.9	2.0
Number of currently married respondents	1,471	5,011	10,382	3,396	638	134	45	21,078	4,176
MEN									
0	4.8	2.1	4.9	5.8	5.2	*	*	4.6	1.6
1	11.5	21.6	4.0	3.3	4.1	*	*	9.9	16.1
2	73.2	68.9	83.3	42.4	41.8	*	*	72.2	74.7
3	6.3	5.3	6.1	43.3	19.8	*	*	9.5	5.6
4	1.1	1.5	1.1	4.1	24.8	*	*	1.9	1.4
5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.6	*	*	0.2	0.2
6+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	*	*	0.0	0.3
Non-numeric responses	2.9	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.7	*	*	1.7	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,224	683	1,370	412	79	18	8	4,794	5,311
Mean ideal number of children for ² :									
All respondents	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.6	*	*	1.9	1.9
Number of all respondents	2,160	679	1,364	409	78	18	8	4,715	5,300
Currently married respondents	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.7	*	*	2.0	2.0
Number of currently married respondents	408	668	1,355	406	76	18	8	2,939	3,225

¹ Includes current pregnancy of woman/wife

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference

Percentage women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of women	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	Number of men
Age										
15-19	10.6	4.4	73.1	68.6	3,866	15.5	3.4	82.4	73.4	688
20-29	12.7	7.1	80.2	75.9	9,199	13.1	5.0	83.1	77.7	1,409
30-39	17.6	10.5	79.4	74.7	8,294	16.3	7.2	81.5	75.4	1,393
40-49	22.6	11.5	78.5	71.1	7,391	19.1	10.8	80.0	72.9	1,202
Residence										
Urban	15.9	8.8	77.9	72.8	14,634	16.2	5.9	85.2	78.1	2,463
Rural	16.8	9.0	79.3	73.9	14,116	15.6	8.1	78.0	71.9	2,229
Schooling										
No schooling	24.2	10.9	80.3	72.1	4,603	17.0	12.7	80.9	76.0	399
<5 years complete	20.4	11.7	78.3	74.3	1,091	11.9	9.5	79.9	78.3	156
5-9 years complete	17.4	9.8	79.3	74.2	8,442	18.1	7.7	80.4	73.8	1,415
10-11 years complete	13.7	7.8	78.2	74.0	5,419	16.8	5.3	82.0	73.3	959
12 or more years complete	12.7	7.2	77.3	72.7	9,196	13.9	5.7	83.0	76.8	1,762
Marital status										
Never married	10.9	4.5	71.5	66.7	6,167	14.2	4.3	81.5	74.0	1,740
Currently married	17.6	10.0	81.1	75.8	21,069	17.0	8.5	81.9	75.8	2,922
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	22.1	10.7	72.9	65.4	1,515	(9.1)	(10.7)	(81.5)	(78.7)	29
Religion										
Hindu	16.4	8.7	78.9	73.6	26,038	15.6	6.8	81.4	74.7	4,264
Muslim	17.9	11.2	77.6	72.2	1,318	19.5	9.2	85.3	79.7	210
Christian	14.4	9.2	73.9	69.2	1,382	18.7	8.5	84.9	79.8	217

Continued...

Table 19 Indicators of sex preference—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who want more sons than daughters, percentage who want more daughters than sons, percentage who want at least one son, and percentage who want at least one daughter according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Percentage who want more sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter		Percentage who want more Sons than daughters	Percentage who want more daughters than sons	Percentage who want at least one son	Percentage who want at least one daughter	
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	15.9	8.8	80.2	75.7	8,254	15.4	8.3	81.7	76.1	1,248
Scheduled tribe	25.3	9.9	81.7	66.6	509	8.6	2.3	75.4	70.9	85
Other backward class	16.4	8.9	77.8	72.5	19,429	16.2	6.6	81.8	75.0	3,303
Other	14.3	7.5	79.9	72.8	548	(27.4)	(7.3)	(90.7)	(70.6)	53
Total	16.4	8.9	78.6	73.3	28,750	15.9	6.9	81.7	75.1	4,691
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	5.7	3.1	61.2	60.6	5,909	7.9	1.8	53.6	50.2	5,300

Note: Table excludes women and men who gave non-numeric responses to the questions on ideal number of children or ideal number of sons or daughters. Total includes women/men who belonging to "other" religions and who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
URBAN						
Any method	98.3	99.6	94.0	98.7	99.7	97.2
Any modern method	98.2	99.5	94.0	98.7	99.7	97.2
Female sterilization	97.0	98.5	91.9	95.0	98.3	89.8
Male sterilization	83.6	87.8	70.1	90.1	93.9	83.9
IUD or PPIUD	85.5	93.0	60.1	69.7	79.5	54.3
Injectables	78.2	83.2	61.8	79.4	84.9	70.6
Pill	83.5	88.4	67.8	82.7	86.8	76.3
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	83.2	87.5	70.9	95.2	96.8	92.9
Female condom	38.5	41.7	29.1	53.4	57.0	48.1
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	53.9	63.0	22.7	44.2	51.4	32.7
Emergency contraception	39.5	44.7	21.7	28.9	32.4	23.3
Other modern method	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	71.6	79.1	47.8	64.9	74.2	50.3
Any traditional method	68.7	79.5	30.9	66.8	73.9	55.5
Rhythm	55.5	65.2	22.9	44.3	52.3	31.9
Withdrawal	55.4	66.6	17.0	62.7	68.9	52.8
Other	12.7	14.1	7.5	3.9	5.1	1.8
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.7	8.3	5.4	7.5	8.1	6.6
Number of respondents age 15-49	14,665	10,745	3,194	2,511	1,540	960
RURAL						
Any method	97.7	99.1	92.9	97.8	99.3	95.2
Any modern method	97.6	99.0	92.8	97.7	99.2	95.2
Female sterilization	96.3	97.8	91.1	92.3	95.3	87.3
Male sterilization	78.6	82.5	66.0	87.2	89.6	83.2
IUD or PPIUD	79.8	86.6	56.0	56.7	65.1	42.8
Injectables	74.0	77.7	61.6	67.8	71.3	61.9
Pill	79.1	82.6	67.1	72.9	76.2	67.5
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	73.8	77.0	65.2	92.3	93.4	90.5
Female condom	34.1	35.9	29.4	40.1	39.3	41.8
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	49.9	57.9	21.3	38.6	46.1	26.7
Emergency contraception	36.8	40.6	24.6	26.7	28.6	23.5
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	61.6	67.3	43.2	50.0	56.5	39.4
Any traditional method	64.9	75.1	29.3	67.7	76.6	52.8
Rhythm	49.5	57.7	20.8	39.8	47.9	26.4
Withdrawal	52.8	63.6	14.7	63.9	72.0	50.2
Other	13.1	14.4	8.5	5.8	6.5	4.6
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.2	7.7	5.3	6.8	7.3	6.1
Number of respondents age 15-49	14,155	10,337	3,025	2,283	1,414	849

Continued...

Table 20 Knowledge of contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percentage of all women and men, currently married women and men, and never married women and men who know any contraceptive method by specific method and residence, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Never married women	All men	Currently married men	Never married men
TOTAL						
Any method	98.0	99.4	93.5	98.3	99.5	96.3
Any modern method	97.9	99.3	93.4	98.2	99.5	96.2
Female sterilization	96.7	98.2	91.5	93.7	96.9	88.6
Male sterilization	81.1	85.2	68.1	88.7	91.8	83.6
IUD or PPIUD	82.7	89.9	58.1	63.5	72.6	48.9
Injectables	76.1	80.5	61.7	73.9	78.4	66.5
Pill	81.3	85.5	67.5	78.1	81.7	72.2
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	78.6	82.4	68.1	93.8	95.2	91.7
Female condom	36.3	38.8	29.2	47.1	48.5	45.1
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	51.9	60.5	22.0	41.5	48.9	29.9
Emergency contraception	38.2	42.7	23.1	27.8	30.6	23.4
Other modern method	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Pill, IUD/PPIUD, and condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> ¹	66.7	73.3	45.6	57.8	65.8	45.2
Any traditional method	66.8	77.3	30.1	67.2	75.2	54.2
Rhythm	52.5	61.5	21.9	42.2	50.2	29.3
Withdrawal	54.1	65.2	15.9	63.3	70.4	51.6
Other	12.9	14.2	8.0	4.8	5.8	3.1
Mean number of methods known by respondents age 15-49	7.4	8.0	5.4	7.2	7.7	6.3
Number of respondents age 15-49	28,820	21,082	6,219	4,794	2,954	1,810

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD= Postpartum intrauterine device

¹All three methods

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Any traditional method	Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	LAM	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal			
Age																
15-19	5.7	5.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	94.3	100.0	325
20-24	24.8	23.5	17.0	0.0	0.3	4.4	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	75.2	100.0	2,487
25-29	44.0	43.2	38.5	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	56.0	100.0	4,211
30-39	61.2	60.6	57.5	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	38.8	100.0	7,659
40-49	63.1	62.9	61.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	36.9	100.0	6,402
Residence																
Urban	54.1	53.5	49.4	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	45.9	100.0	10,745
Rural	52.3	51.6	49.4	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	47.7	100.0	10,337
Schooling																
No schooling	60.5	60.3	59.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	39.5	100.0	3,907
<5 years complete	62.4	62.3	61.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	37.6	100.0	958
5-9 years complete	57.6	57.1	54.8	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	42.4	100.0	7,050
10-11 years complete	51.9	51.0	47.0	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	48.1	100.0	3,535
12 or more years complete	41.9	41.0	35.0	0.0	0.4	3.4	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.7	58.1	100.0	5,633
Religion																
Hindu	53.5	53.0	50.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	46.5	100.0	19,062
Muslim	49.3	48.4	43.6	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	50.7	100.0	993
Christian	51.0	49.1	44.6	0.0	0.4	2.4	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.5	1.4	49.0	100.0	1,015
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	54.0	53.3	50.8	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	46.0	100.0	5,878
Scheduled tribe	50.0	49.8	48.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	50.0	100.0	386
Other backward class	52.9	52.4	48.9	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	47.1	100.0	14,390
Other	54.3	53.3	48.3	0.0	0.4	2.2	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	45.7	100.0	420

Continued...

Table 21 Current use of contraception by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percent distribution of currently married women by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method								Any traditional method	Traditional method		Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	LAM	Other modern method		Rhythm	Withdrawal			
Number of living children																
No children	2.8	2.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	97.2	100.0	1,953
1 child	24.4	23.2	15.3	0.0	0.6	5.1	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.9	75.6	100.0	4,914
1 son	26.6	25.4	17.2	0.0	0.8	5.3	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.8	73.4	100.0	2,722
No sons	21.7	20.4	12.9	0.0	0.4	4.9	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.0	78.3	100.0	2,191
2 children	70.1	69.6	67.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	29.9	100.0	10,055
1 or more sons	71.6	71.1	68.8	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	28.4	100.0	8,243
No sons	63.1	62.7	60.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	36.9	100.0	1,812
3 children	71.0	70.5	69.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	29.0	100.0	3,351
1 or more sons	71.5	71.1	69.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	28.5	100.0	2,962
No sons	66.7	66.1	65.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	33.3	100.0	389
4+ children	66.9	66.5	65.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	33.1	100.0	810
1 or more sons	67.6	67.2	66.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	32.4	100.0	731
No sons	60.6	59.7	59.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	39.4	100.0	79
Total	53.2	52.6	49.4	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	46.8	100.0	21,082
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	61.4	60.0	55.0	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.0	2.3	na	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	38.6	100.0	4,179

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this table. Total includes women belonging to “other” religions and who don’t know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na= Not applicable

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD= Postpartum intrauterine device; LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method

Table 22 Current use of contraceptive methods by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 years using any contraceptive method, any modern method, female sterilization, male sterilization, any modern spacing method, and any traditional method, according to district, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

District	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Any modern spacing method ¹	Any traditional method ²	Number of women
Ariyalur	35.9	35.8	32.6	0.0	3.2	0.2	190
Chennai	60.1	60.1	56.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	1,520
Coimbatore	65.4	64.7	61.8	0.1	2.8	0.6	1,168
Cuddalore	55.5	55.1	53.0	0.1	2.0	0.4	754
Dharmapuri	55.0	54.3	52.2	0.0	2.1	0.7	447
Dindigul	60.3	59.6	57.2	0.0	2.4	0.7	692
Erode	63.0	62.3	57.8	0.0	4.5	0.8	855
Kancheepuram	61.6	61.4	57.2	0.0	4.2	0.3	1,243
Kanniyakumari	45.1	43.8	41.4	0.0	2.3	1.3	572
Karur	57.6	57.1	51.3	0.0	5.7	0.6	375
Krishnagiri	60.8	60.4	58.9	0.0	1.4	0.4	630
Madurai	44.5	43.2	38.5	0.0	4.6	1.3	872
Nagapattinam	57.4	56.4	51.8	0.0	4.6	1.0	447
Namakkal	59.3	58.4	56.5	0.0	1.9	0.9	531
Perambalur	41.0	39.1	33.7	0.0	5.4	1.9	164
Pudukkottai	40.6	38.7	33.6	0.0	5.2	1.9	421
Ramanathapuram	26.0	25.7	23.7	0.0	2.1	0.2	352
Salem	52.1	51.5	47.4	0.0	4.1	0.6	1,040
Sivaganga	43.3	43.3	41.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	363
Thanjavur	48.5	47.1	42.2	0.0	4.9	1.4	577
The Nilgiris	56.5	55.8	55.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	237
Theni	38.5	38.5	35.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	381
Thiruvallur	64.0	62.8	58.8	0.0	4.0	1.2	1,084
Thiruvarur	55.3	54.5	52.1	0.0	2.4	0.8	366
Thoothukkudi	30.1	29.7	27.2	0.0	2.5	0.4	439
Tiruchirappalli	43.4	42.6	36.8	0.0	5.8	0.8	678
Tirunelveli	36.1	35.3	32.6	0.2	2.5	0.8	710
Tiruppur	63.1	63.0	60.9	0.0	2.1	0.1	792
Tiruvannamalai	48.9	48.5	46.8	0.0	1.7	0.4	651
Vellore	64.0	63.5	61.7	0.0	1.8	0.5	1,097
Viluppuram	49.9	49.8	47.5	0.0	2.3	0.2	930
Virudhunagar	23.3	23.0	20.3	0.0	2.7	0.4	508
Tamil Nadu	53.2	52.6	49.4	0.0	3.2	0.6	21,082

¹ Includes pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)

² Includes rhythm, withdrawal, and other traditional methods

Table 23 Hysterectomy

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have had a hysterectomy, and among women with a hysterectomy, percent distribution by place the hysterectomy was performed, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who have had a hysterectomy	Number of women	Place of hysterectomy (%)			Total	Number of women with a hysterectomy
			Public health sector	Private health sector ¹	Elsewhere or don't know the place		
Age							
< 30	0.6	13,119	81.2	16.5	2.3	100.0	82
30-39	3.2	8,302	60.9	38.8	0.4	100.0	268
40-49	8.6	7,399	45.2	54.7	0.1	100.0	638
Residence							
Urban	3.4	14,665	48.2	51.4	0.4	100.0	496
Rural	3.5	14,155	56.7	42.9	0.4	100.0	491
Schooling							
No schooling	7.2	4,614	59.6	40.1	0.3	100.0	333
<5 years complete	4.1	1,091	45.4	54.6	0.0	100.0	45
5-9 years complete	4.2	8,455	49.1	50.7	0.2	100.0	353
10-11 years complete	2.3	5,433	60.7	39.3	0.0	100.0	127
12 or more years complete	1.4	9,227	37.3	61.2	1.4	100.0	129
Religion							
Hindu	3.5	26,092	52.8	46.8	0.4	100.0	911
Muslim	2.1	1,328	(62.5)	(37.5)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Christian	3.4	1,387	(38.5)	(61.5)	(0.0)	100.0	48
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	3.0	8,282	65.5	34.1	0.4	100.0	245
Scheduled tribe	3.2	509	*	*	*	100.0	17
Other backward class	3.6	19,467	48.7	50.9	0.4	100.0	700
Other	4.7	552	*	*	*	100.0	26
Total	3.4	28,820	52.4	47.2	0.4	100.0	987

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method							Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Other modern method		Rhythm	With-drawal	Other			
Type of sexual partner																
Currently married	18.5	16.4	11.9	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	2.2	0.0	2.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	81.5	100.0	2,954
Wife	21.2	18.7	13.7	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.1	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.1	2.2	0.1	78.8	100.0	2,406
Other	6.8	6.6	4.2	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	93.2	100.0	548
Not currently married	(54.1)	(45.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(40.1)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(0.0)	(45.9)	100.0	25
Age																
20-24	13.8	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.2	0.0	86.2	100.0	76
25-29	13.6	11.4	5.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	4.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	86.4	100.0	452
30-34	16.4	12.2	7.2	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	4.2	0.2	3.5	0.3	83.6	100.0	643
35-39	20.2	18.9	15.3	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	79.8	100.0	632
40-44	23.3	21.5	14.3	0.8	0.3	3.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	76.7	100.0	571
45-49	20.4	19.5	17.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	79.6	100.0	598
Residence																
Urban	17.9	16.1	10.0	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.1	3.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.6	0.1	82.1	100.0	1,555
Rural	19.8	17.3	13.8	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.9	0.0	2.5	0.1	2.2	0.0	80.2	100.0	1,424
Schooling																
No schooling	20.0	19.3	16.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	80.0	100.0	353
<5 years complete	19.9	17.5	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	80.1	100.0	147
5-9 years complete	19.6	17.2	13.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.2	0.0	2.4	0.2	2.2	0.0	80.4	100.0	1,075
10-11 years complete	17.5	15.8	10.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.2	2.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.3	82.5	100.0	543
12 or more years complete	18.0	15.4	7.1	0.7	1.0	2.9	0.2	3.4	0.1	2.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	82.0	100.0	860
Marital status																
Never married	(58.1)	(49.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(43.1)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(41.9)	100.0	23
Currently married	18.5	16.4	11.9	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	2.2	0.0	2.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	81.5	100.0	2,954
Religion																
Hindu	19.3	17.2	12.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.1	2.6	0.0	2.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	80.7	100.0	2,712
Muslim	9.3	6.3	3.8	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	90.7	100.0	129
Christian	17.8	15.0	6.6	0.0	0.4	5.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	82.2	100.0	138

Continued...

Table 24 Contraceptive use by men at last sexual intercourse—*Continued*

Percent distribution of currently married men and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive used the last time they had sex, according to type of partner and background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method							Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not used at last sex	Total	Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Injectables	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Other modern method		Rhythm	With-drawal	Other			
Caste/tribe																
Scheduled caste	20.4	17.8	12.9	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	2.5	0.1	2.5	0.2	2.3	0.0	79.6	100.0	771
Scheduled tribe	4.9	4.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	95.1	100.0	62
Other backward class	18.8	16.7	11.9	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.1	2.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.8	0.1	81.2	100.0	2,115
Total age 15-49	18.8	16.7	11.8	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	2.5	0.0	2.2	0.1	1.9	0.1	81.2	100.0	2,979
Age 50-54	16.4	15.6	14.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	83.6	100.0	511
Total age 15-54	18.5	16.5	12.1	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	2.2	0.0	2.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	81.5	100.0	3,490

Note: Total includes widowed/divorced/separated/deserted men, men age 15-19, men belonging to "other" caste/tribe, and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

IUD=Intrauterine device; PPIUD= Postpartum intrauterine device;

LAM = Lactational amenorrhoea method ,

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
URBAN					
Public health sector	73.7	(35.0)	54.3	22.2	71.5
Government/municipal hospital	59.1	(24.5)	40.5	15.1	57.2
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	4.1	(0.0)	0.8	0.4	3.9
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.7	(0.0)	1.4	1.4	2.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	3.6	(0.0)	1.5	0.8	3.4
PHC/Additional PHC	3.1	(10.5)	8.8	3.8	3.4
Sub-centre/ANM	0.3	(0.0)	1.2	0.0	0.3
Government mobile clinic	0.8	(0.0)	0.0	0.6	0.7
Camp	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other public health sector	0.1	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.6	(0.0)	0.0	0.8	0.6
Private health sector	25.5	(65.0)	45.7	72.4	27.6
Private hospital	24.3	(28.8)	38.6	10.1	24.6
Private doctor/clinic	1.2	(10.7)	7.1	4.4	1.6
Private mobile clinic	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	7.7	0.2
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.8	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(25.5)	0.0	46.6	1.1
Other private health sector	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.7	0.0
Other source	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	4.7	0.3
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	4.7	0.1
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
other	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	5,678	38	250	127	6,118

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
RURAL					
Public health sector	85.3	*	74.2	31.6	84.4
Government/municipal hospital	65.5	*	52.0	21.5	64.7
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	4.6	*	2.2	1.3	4.5
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.6	*	0.4	3.7	2.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	4.9	*	5.7	0.0	4.8
PHC/Additional PHC	6.7	*	12.8	5.0	6.8
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	*	1.2	0.0	0.3
Government mobile clinic	0.7	*	0.0	0.0	0.6
Camp	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other public health sector	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.4	*	0.0	0.0	0.4
Private health sector	14.3	*	25.8	58.4	15.1
Private hospital	13.8	*	24.1	17.1	14.2
Private doctor/clinic	0.5	*	1.6	9.4	0.6
Private mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.0	3.1	0.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim/Homeopath</i> (AYUSH)	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	*	0.0	26.5	0.3
Other private health sector	0.0	*	0.0	2.3	0.0
Other source	0.0	*	0.0	10.1	0.1
Shop	0.0	*	0.0	8.6	0.1
Husband	0.0	*	0.0	1.5	0.0
other	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	5,484	10	149	51	5,718

Continued...

Table 25 Source of modern contraceptive methods—*Continued*

Percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by most recent source of the method, according to residence, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Most recent source of method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD or PPIUD	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	All modern methods ¹
TOTAL					
Public health sector	79.4	(38.6)	61.7	24.9	77.7
Government/municipal hospital	62.2	(30.4)	44.8	16.9	60.8
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government dispensary	4.3	(0.0)	1.3	0.7	4.1
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.6	(0.0)	1.0	2.0	2.5
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	4.2	(0.0)	3.1	0.6	4.1
PHC/Additional PHC	4.9	(8.2)	10.3	4.2	5.0
Sub-centre/ANM	0.2	(0.0)	1.2	0.0	0.3
Government mobile clinic	0.7	(0.0)	0.0	0.4	0.7
Camp	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other public health sector	0.1	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.5	(0.0)	0.0	0.6	0.5
Private health sector	20.0	(61.4)	38.3	68.4	21.6
Private hospital	19.1	(28.5)	33.2	12.1	19.6
Private doctor/clinic	0.8	(9.9)	5.1	5.9	1.1
Private mobile clinic	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	6.4	0.1
<i>Vaidya/Hakim</i> /Homeopath (AYUSH)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional healer	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.3	0.0
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.0	(22.9)	0.0	40.9	0.7
Other private health sector	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	1.9	0.0
Other source	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	6.2	0.2
Shop	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	5.8	0.1
Husband	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.4	0.0
other	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of users	11,162	48	399	178	11,836

Note: All information in this table is based on women's reports. Table includes all users of modern contraceptive methods regardless of their marital status. All modern methods includes users of male sterilization and injectables, who are not shown separately.

AYUSH = Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, *Unani*, *Siddha* and Homeopathy; UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary health centre; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist; NGO = Nongovernmental organization

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Excludes standard days method, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and "other" modern methods

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 26 Informed choice

Among women who are current users of selected modern contraceptive methods who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning they could use, by method, according to residence, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Method	Percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects	Percentage who were ever told by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
URBAN				
Female sterilization ¹	75.8	69.8	79.6	1,110
Pill	*	*	*	21
IUD or PPIUD	80.1	74.2	83.7	169
Total	76.6	70.7	80.3	1,299
RURAL				
Female sterilization ¹	75.2	69.9	76.6	1,108
Pill	*	*	*	5
IUD or PPIUD	87.7	83.8	91.0	124
Total	76.5	71.4	78.1	1,237
TOTAL				
Female sterilization ¹	75.5	69.9	78.1	2,217
Pill	(90.3)	(86.0)	(90.7)	27
IUD or PPIUD	83.3	78.3	86.8	293
Total	76.6	71.0	79.2	2,537

Note: Table includes only the contraceptive methods separately shown in the table and excludes users who obtained their method from friends/relatives or husband.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Among women who were sterilized in the five years preceding the survey

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 27 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Method	Reason for discontinuation								Switched to another method ⁴	Number of episodes of use ⁵
	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reason ¹	Side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reason ²	Other reason	Any reason ³		
Female sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,315
Pill	(0.0)	(30.6)	(8.2)	(11.1)	(0.1)	(12.3)	(22.4)	(84.7)	(6.7)	166
IUD or PPIUD	0.4	13.1	4.4	10.1	0.9	9.0	10.0	47.7	2.4	665
Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.2	23.2	7.4	3.9	1.2	12.0	23.2	71.1	4.1	423
Other ⁶	0.4	21.8	5.2	17.8	2.3	7.0	18.0	72.6	9.4	338
All modern spacing methods ⁷	0.2	18.8	5.5	11.0	1.1	10.1	16.1	62.8	4.9	1,414
All spacing methods ⁸	0.3	19.5	5.8	9.9	1.2	9.4	16.7	62.9	4.9	1,668
All methods	0.1	8.0	2.4	4.1	0.5	3.9	6.9	25.9	2.0	3,988

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of contraceptive use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey. All methods includes male sterilization and rhythm that are not shown separately.

IUD = Intrauterine device; PPIUD = Postpartum intrauterine device

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total in this column

⁴ The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

⁵ Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation

⁶ Includes injectables, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, standard days method, LAM, withdrawal, rhythm, and other modern and traditional methods that are not shown separately

⁷ Includes other modern spacing methods that are not shown separately

⁸ Includes other spacing methods that are not shown separately

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 28 Men's contraception-related perceptions and knowledge

Percentage of men age 15-49 who agree with two specific statements about women and contraception, and percent distribution of men according to their belief about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who agree		Percentage of men who say that if a male condom is used correctly, it protects against pregnancy:					Number of men
	Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it	Women who use contraception may become promiscuous					Total	
			Most of the time	Some-times	Not at all	Don't know/unsure ¹		
Age								
15-19	24.2	10.3	34.4	23.0	5.2	37.4	100.0	727
20-24	35.3	17.4	49.5	28.3	6.5	15.7	100.0	644
25-29	31.7	14.0	51.8	30.7	7.8	9.8	100.0	795
30-34	34.1	17.8	52.6	32.2	6.9	8.3	100.0	744
35-39	32.7	12.3	53.0	30.1	8.2	8.8	100.0	671
40-44	39.1	21.6	49.8	33.8	5.9	10.5	100.0	592
45-49	39.1	18.5	54.5	25.2	6.7	13.6	100.0	621
Residence								
Urban	37.1	16.9	51.7	29.4	4.6	14.3	100.0	2,511
Rural	29.3	14.5	46.5	28.6	9.1	15.7	100.0	2,283
Schooling								
No schooling	31.7	17.6	39.7	30.0	7.4	22.9	100.0	402
<5 years complete	33.5	11.4	42.2	31.5	8.2	18.2	100.0	159
5-9 years complete	32.6	14.3	46.5	30.9	7.3	15.4	100.0	1,438
10-11 years complete	31.4	15.2	43.5	30.2	7.3	19.0	100.0	986
12 or more years complete	35.5	17.2	57.3	26.5	5.8	10.4	100.0	1,809
Religion								
Hindu	33.1	16.2	49.8	29.2	6.7	14.3	100.0	4,348
Muslim	37.8	8.5	38.6	33.2	7.9	20.3	100.0	219
Christian	35.4	14.9	49.7	21.3	6.3	22.6	100.0	227
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	36.7	16.5	45.7	31.9	7.4	15.0	100.0	1,269
Scheduled tribe	18.3	11.1	53.5	18.4	10.8	17.2	100.0	87
Other backward class	32.3	15.7	50.4	28.5	6.5	14.6	100.0	3,383
Other	(46.3)	(5.9)	(57.6)	(10.7)	(0.7)	(31.1)	100.0	54
Total age 15-49	33.4	15.8	49.2	29.0	6.8	15.0	100.0	4,794
Age 50-54	41.5	20.1	45.0	31.2	6.3	17.4	100.0	523
Total age 15-54	34.2	16.2	48.8	29.2	6.7	15.2	100.0	5,317

Note: Total includes men belonging to "other" religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹Includes missing values and those who have never heard of male condoms

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15-19	19.9	2.1	21.9	3.0	2.6	5.7	22.9	4.7	27.6	20.5	18.8	325
20-24	16.2	7.6	23.8	6.2	18.7	24.8	22.4	26.2	48.6	51.1	48.3	2,487
25-29	8.9	9.1	18.0	3.6	40.4	44.0	12.5	49.5	62.0	71.0	69.7	4,211
30-34	3.2	7.1	10.3	1.7	57.0	58.6	4.8	64.1	68.9	85.1	84.0	3,850
35-39	1.1	3.8	4.9	0.6	63.2	63.8	1.7	67.0	68.7	92.9	92.2	3,809
40-44	0.3	2.4	2.7	0.2	64.8	64.9	0.4	67.2	67.6	96.0	95.7	3,121
45-49	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.1	61.3	61.4	0.1	62.8	62.9	97.5	97.2	3,281
Residence												
Urban	5.1	5.5	10.7	2.4	51.7	54.1	7.5	57.3	64.8	83.6	82.6	10,745
Rural	4.5	5.1	9.6	1.5	50.7	52.3	6.0	55.8	61.9	84.5	83.5	10,337
Schooling												
No schooling	1.0	2.2	3.2	0.2	60.3	60.5	1.2	62.5	63.7	95.0	94.7	3,907
<5 years complete	1.1	3.1	4.2	0.4	62.1	62.4	1.5	65.2	66.6	93.7	93.4	958
5-9 years complete	3.4	5.4	8.8	1.1	56.5	57.6	4.5	61.9	66.5	86.7	85.9	7,050
10-11 years complete	5.5	6.8	12.3	2.7	49.1	51.9	8.2	55.9	64.2	80.8	79.6	3,535
12 or more years complete	9.4	6.8	16.2	4.0	37.9	41.9	13.4	44.7	58.1	72.1	70.5	5,633
Religion												
Hindu	4.7	5.1	9.9	1.9	51.7	53.5	6.6	56.8	63.4	84.5	83.6	19,062
Muslim	5.3	7.1	12.4	2.3	47.0	49.3	7.6	54.0	61.7	79.9	78.5	993
Christian	5.3	7.8	13.1	2.7	48.2	51.0	8.1	56.1	64.1	79.5	76.5	1,015

Continued...

Table 29 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women—*Continued*

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	4.6	4.5	9.1	1.7	52.3	54.0	6.3	56.8	63.1	85.6	84.5	5,878
Scheduled tribe	5.2	5.1	10.3	1.8	48.2	50.0	7.0	53.2	60.3	82.9	82.7	386
Other backward class	4.9	5.7	10.6	2.1	50.9	52.9	6.9	56.6	63.5	83.3	82.4	14,390
Other	4.8	4.4	9.2	1.8	52.5	54.3	6.6	56.9	63.5	85.5	83.9	420
Total	4.8	5.3	10.1	1.9	51.3	53.2	6.8	56.6	63.3	84.0	83.0	21,082

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand

³ Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD/PPIUD, injectables, male condom, female condom, standard days method, diaphragm, foam/jelly, lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 30 Unmet need for family planning by district

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning by district, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

District	Total unmet need	Unmet need for spacing	Unmet need for limiting	Number of women
Ariyalur	10.9	4.3	6.5	190
Chennai	6.8	3.8	3.0	1,520
Coimbatore	8.0	3.4	4.5	1,168
Cuddalore	13.0	5.6	7.4	754
Dharmapuri	8.3	4.7	3.6	447
Dindigul	7.3	2.5	4.8	692
Erode	7.8	4.6	3.2	855
Kancheepuram	9.6	4.5	5.1	1,243
Kanniyakumari	14.2	6.1	8.1	572
Karur	7.0	5.0	2.0	375
Krishnagiri	8.4	4.8	3.6	630
Madurai	14.6	5.6	9.0	872
Nagapattinam	8.8	3.8	4.9	447
Namakkal	9.6	5.7	3.8	531
Perambalur	12.5	6.1	6.3	164
Pudukkottai	13.1	5.2	7.9	421
Ramanathapuram	18.5	5.4	13.1	352
Salem	5.6	3.9	1.8	1,040
Sivaganga	14.6	5.8	8.9	363
Thanjavur	12.6	5.2	7.4	577
The Nilgiris	7.4	4.1	3.3	237
Theni	9.8	6.9	2.9	381
Thiruvallur	9.3	4.2	5.1	1,084
Thiruvarur	13.7	5.6	8.1	366
Thoothukkudi	13.7	6.7	7.0	439
Tiruchirappalli	15.1	6.3	8.8	678
Tirunelveli	16.0	7.4	8.6	710
Tiruppur	9.8	5.0	4.9	792
Tiruvannamalai	6.6	2.8	3.8	651
Vellore	10.2	5.2	5.0	1,097
Viluppuram	6.6	3.6	3.0	930
Virudhunagar	13.7	6.9	6.8	508
Tamil Nadu	10.1	4.8	5.3	21,082
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	10.2	4.1	6.1	4,179

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012, Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning, DHS Analytical Studies No. 25, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. Unmet need for family planning refers to fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Specifically, women are considered to have unmet need for spacing if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant; pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception. Women are considered to have unmet need for limiting if they are: at risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children; pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy; postpartum amenorrhoeic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception. Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant. Unmet need for family planning is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Table 31 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of last pregnancies among women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Abortion	Miscarriage	Stillbirth		
Mother's current age						
15-19	91.5	4.1	4.4	0.0	100.0	134
20-29	93.3	3.0	3.4	0.3	100.0	4,623
30-39	89.6	4.9	5.0	0.5	100.0	1,590
40-49	82.9	10.5	5.2	1.4	100.0	59
Residence						
Urban	92.7	3.6	3.3	0.4	100.0	3,126
Rural	91.8	3.6	4.4	0.3	100.0	3,280
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	90.1	6.3	3.3	0.2	100.0	370
<5 years complete	85.9	9.9	2.2	2.0	100.0	118
5-9 years complete	92.4	3.0	4.2	0.4	100.0	1,930
10-11 years complete	92.5	3.4	4.0	0.1	100.0	1,404
12 or more years complete	92.5	3.5	3.7	0.3	100.0	2,585
Religion						
Hindu	92.1	3.7	3.9	0.4	100.0	5,751
Muslim	93.3	2.9	3.8	0.0	100.0	307
Christian	93.4	3.4	2.9	0.3	100.0	346
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	92.1	3.3	4.4	0.3	100.0	1,900
Scheduled tribe	89.5	7.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	117
Other backward class	92.3	3.6	3.7	0.4	100.0	4,274
Other	93.5	4.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	115
Total	92.2	3.6	3.8	0.3	100.0	6,406

Note: Total includes pregnancies to women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

Table 32 Characteristics of abortions

Among women age 15-49 whose last pregnancy in the last five years ended in an abortion, percent distribution by place of abortion and person who performed the abortion, percentage who had complications from the abortion, and among women who had complications, percentage who sought treatment for the complications, and among women who sought treatment for the complications, percent distribution by the place of treatment, according to residence, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Characteristic of abortion	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of abortion			
Public health sector	28.6	30.0	29.3
Private health sector ¹	64.0	63.9	63.9
At home	7.4	6.1	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who performed the abortion			
Doctor	79.9	72.4	76.1
Nurse/ANM/LHV	10.0	12.6	11.3
Family member/relative/friend	1.7	4.1	2.9
Self	8.5	11.0	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Complications from the abortion			
Percentage of women who had complications from the abortion	14.5	10.5	12.5
Number of women with abortions	114	117	231
Treatment for the complications			
Percentage of women with complications from an abortion who sought treatment for the complications	*	*	(93.2)
Number of women with complications	17	12	29
Place of treatment			
Public health sector	*	*	(30.8)
Private health sector ¹	*	*	(67.1)
At home	*	*	(2.1)
Other	*	*	(0.0)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who sought treatment	15	12	27

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 33 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages, percentage never married, and median age at first marriage, first cohabitation with spouse, and first sexual intercourse according to current age, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

	Percentage first married by exact age:					Percentage never married	Number of respondents	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation	Median age at first sex
Current age	15	18	20	21	25					
WOMEN										
15-19	0.7	na	na	na	na	91.6	3,901	a	a	a
20-24	2.8	16.2	34.9	na	na	43.3	4,450	a	a	a
25-29	6.1	22.0	38.8	48.8	80.2	9.6	4,769	21.1	21.2	21.4
30-34	9.6	30.2	47.4	55.9	81.8	2.8	4,127	20.3	20.5	20.8
35-39	12.0	35.4	54.0	62.6	84.2	1.7	4,174	19.6	19.9	19.9
40-44	13.5	38.0	57.2	65.6	86.4	1.0	3,523	19.3	19.7	19.8
45-49	13.3	36.4	56.3	64.8	84.7	0.9	3,877	19.4	20.1	19.8
20-49	9.3	29.1	47.4	na	na	10.6	24,919	a	a	a
25-49	10.7	31.9	50.1	59.0	83.3	3.5	20,469	20.0	20.3	20.3
MEN										
15-19	0.0	na	na	na	na	99.7	727	a	a	a
20-24	1.0	1.0	1.7	na	na	89.3	644	a	a	a
25-29	0.6	1.8	4.5	8.8	36.0	43.9	795	a	a	a
30-34	1.2	3.1	7.6	10.6	34.1	12.8	744	27.0	26.9	27.2
35-39	3.3	5.2	8.8	12.8	34.1	5.4	671	27.7	27.5	27.6
40-44	3.0	6.8	12.0	17.6	40.4	2.6	592	26.4	26.3	26.7
45-49	1.6	2.7	8.5	14.7	39.9	2.2	621	26.4	26.0	26.5
20-49	1.7	3.3	7.0	na	na	26.7	4,068	a	a	a
25-49	1.9	3.8	8.0	12.6	36.7	14.9	3,424	a	a	a

na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married, began living with their spouse, or had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 34 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey and for 0-4 years before NFHS-3, NFHS-2 and NFHS-1, by residence, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Years preceding the survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$)	Child mortality (${}_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$)
URBAN					
0-4	11.1	6.7	17.8	5.7	23.4
5-9	12.3	6.0	18.3	1.9	20.2
10-14	14.7	4.9	19.6	3.3	22.8
NFHS-3 (0-4)	9.9	13.4	23.3	2.9	26.1
NFHS-2 (0-4)	28.5	12.2	40.6	9.4	49.7
NFHS-1 (0-4)	41.4	19.8	61.2	3.7	64.7
RURAL					
0-4	16.9	5.7	22.6	7.7	30.2
5-9	13.9	8.5	22.4	6.0	28.3
10-14	19.0	9.1	28.2	4.9	32.9
NFHS-3 (0-4)	26.8	9.4	36.2	7.3	43.2
NFHS-2 (0-4)	38.1	14.0	52.1	19.3	70.4
NFHS-1 (0-4)	48.9	22.4	71.4	28.7	98.0
TOTAL					
0-4	14.2	6.2	20.3	6.7	26.9
5-9	13.1	7.2	20.4	4.0	24.3
10-14	16.9	7.1	24.0	4.1	28.0
NFHS-3 (0-4)	19.1	11.2	30.4	5.3	35.5
NFHS-2 (0-4)	34.8	13.3	48.2	15.9	63.3
NFHS-1 (0-4)	46.2	21.5	67.7	20.1	86.5

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table 35 Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality ¹ (PNN)	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-five mortality (₅ q ₀)
Residence					
Urban	11.1	6.7	17.8	5.7	23.4
Rural	16.9	5.7	22.6	7.7	30.2
Schooling					
No schooling	(21.8)	(10.7)	(32.5)	11.3	(43.5)
<10 years complete	19.9	6.7	26.7	8.9	35.3
10 or more years complete	10.4	5.4	15.8	4.3	20.0
Religion					
Hindu	14.3	5.7	20.1	7.2	27.1
Muslim	(19.5)	(11.4)	(30.9)	(0.0)	(30.9)
Christian	(7.0)	(8.6)	(15.6)	(5.0)	(20.5)
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	17.4	6.2	23.6	7.6	31.0
Other backward class	12.3	6.1	18.4	6.5	24.8
Child's sex					
Male	15.3	6.6	21.9	8.1	29.8
Female	13.0	5.7	18.7	5.2	23.8
Mother's age at birth					
<20	13.9	9.4	23.3	5.2	28.4
20-29	13.3	5.3	18.6	6.9	25.4
30-39	19.6	7.5	27.1	4.6	31.6
Birth order					
1	15.3	6.5	21.8	4.8	26.5
2-3	12.6	5.7	18.3	7.8	26.0
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	9.5	8.2	17.6	7.6	25.0
2-3 years	14.1	5.2	19.3	7.6	26.8
4 years or more	16.2	4.4	20.6	11.8	32.1
Total	14.2	6.2	20.3	6.7	26.9

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

² Excludes first-order births

() Based on 250-499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

Table 36 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Risk category	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	34.2	1.0	65.6 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	46.7	0.9	6.9
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	2.1	2.4	0.1
Mother's age >34	1.3	2.7	14.4
Birth interval <24 months	13.7	0.9	5.8
Birth order >3	1.3	1.5	1.6
Subtotal	18.3	1.2	21.9
Multiple high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.2	*	0.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.1	*	0.1
Mother's age >34 and birth order >3	0.2	*	5.0
Mother's age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.0	*	0.0
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	0.4	(3.6)	0.5
Subtotal	0.9	3.4	5.6
In any avoidable high-risk category	19.1	1.3	27.5
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births	7,858	na	21,082

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category.

na = Not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or greater than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth of order 3 or higher

² Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

^a Includes sterilized women

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 37 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Doctor	ANM/nurse/ midwife/LHV	Dai (TBA)	Community/ village health worker	Anganwadi/ ICDS worker	ASHA	Other	No one	Total	Number of women	Percentage receiving ANC from a skilled provider ¹
Mother's age at birth											
<20	81.2	13.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	5.2	100.0	520	94.2
20-34	83.3	8.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	7.8	100.0	5,496	91.5
35-49	83.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.6	100.0	114	92.1
Birth order											
1	84.8	8.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	6.6	100.0	2,507	92.9
2-3	82.3	8.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	8.2	100.0	3,487	90.9
4+	72.2	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	8.1	100.0	135	91.4
Residence											
Urban	86.4	6.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.9	100.0	3,006	92.5
Rural	80.0	11.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	8.2	100.0	3,123	91.0
Schooling											
No schooling	77.2	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	9.8	100.0	346	89.3
<5 years complete	75.1	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	100.0	109	90.5
5-9 years complete	80.5	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	9.0	100.0	1,843	90.3
10-11 years complete	84.7	8.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.0	100.0	1,355	93.0
12 or more years complete	85.4	7.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	7.0	100.0	2,477	92.5
Religion											
Hindu	83.0	8.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	7.5	100.0	5,494	91.8
Muslim	84.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	9.7	100.0	300	89.7
Christian	83.8	8.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.5	100.0	333	91.9
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	80.3	10.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.2	100.0	1,810	91.2
Scheduled tribe	72.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	11.9	100.0	107	85.2
Other backward class	84.6	7.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	7.3	100.0	4,103	92.0
Other	85.1	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	109	94.3
Total	83.1	8.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	7.6	100.0	6,130	91.7

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualification is considered in this table. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant; ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services;

ASHA = Accredited Social Health Activist

¹Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife and lady health visitor

Table 38 Antenatal care services and information received

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth by services and information received, according to residence and source of antenatal care, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Services/information	Residence		Source of ANC				Total
	Urban	Rural	Public health sector	Private health sector	Both public and private health sector	ANC received only at home	
Percentage receiving selected services during antenatal care							
Weighed	99.9	99.6	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.7
Blood pressure measured	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	98.9	99.7
Urine sample taken	99.8	99.5	99.7	99.8	100.0	99.2	99.6
Blood sample taken	99.7	99.4	99.6	99.7	100.0	98.6	99.5
Abdomen examined	99.1	98.6	98.9	98.6	98.4	99.2	98.8
Percentage receiving information on specific pregnancy complications							
Vaginal bleeding	66.1	66.9	68.0	67.4	72.9	55.9	66.5
Convulsions	64.8	67.7	68.6	65.7	74.0	55.6	66.2
Prolonged labour	75.4	79.3	79.5	77.0	82.2	64.6	77.4
Severe abdominal pain	68.8	72.0	72.6	70.5	76.5	56.7	70.4
High blood pressure	73.8	73.7	75.8	74.2	78.9	58.3	73.7
Where to go if experienced pregnancy complications	87.1	88.6	89.5	88.0	92.9	77.8	87.9
Number of women	2,799	2,866	3,926	1,861	527	399	5,665

¹Include nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

Table 39 Antenatal care indicators

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Percentage who were given or bought IFA	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who had full antenatal care ²	Percentage who took an intestinal parasite drug	Number of women
Age at birth									
<20	81.8	62.5	61.8	66.5	95.2	60.2	39.3	46.4	520
20-34	81.1	64.4	65.9	71.4	94.4	64.3	45.5	47.2	5,496
35-49	83.5	49.1	62.1	70.7	93.3	66.5	49.2	33.6	114
Birth order									
1	81.6	66.1	65.4	70.6	94.2	65.6	46.1	47.1	2,507
2-3	81.0	62.9	65.5	71.4	94.7	63.2	44.7	47.0	3,487
4+	77.2	52.4	63.9	68.3	91.2	53.3	34.8	38.1	135
Residence									
Urban	81.3	65.1	66.9	72.4	94.1	65.1	46.3	46.7	3,006
Rural	81.0	62.9	64.0	69.6	94.7	62.9	43.8	47.0	3,123
Schooling									
No schooling	78.1	59.8	63.9	68.0	90.2	57.2	39.9	41.4	346
<5 years complete	77.7	51.3	62.4	66.7	95.2	58.2	35.9	46.3	109
5-9 years complete	79.7	61.3	66.6	72.2	93.8	59.5	42.6	45.4	1,843
10-11 years complete	83.1	65.1	64.1	68.6	95.2	65.8	44.2	48.2	1,355
12 or more years complete	81.8	66.6	65.6	72.1	95.1	67.5	48.4	48.0	2,477
Religion									
Hindu	81.2	64.3	65.6	71.2	94.6	64.0	44.9	47.1	5,494
Muslim	80.9	65.6	64.7	69.0	92.5	67.5	47.9	39.8	300
Christian	81.4	57.4	63.1	70.3	93.6	61.5	44.8	48.8	333
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	79.6	63.4	66.7	71.5	95.1	61.6	44.2	48.7	1,810
Scheduled tribe	77.0	55.5	51.0	61.9	86.3	52.8	33.4	41.2	107
Other backward class	81.9	64.2	65.3	71.1	94.4	65.2	45.6	46.3	4,103
Other	85.6	75.9	64.1	67.8	92.4	68.9	50.7	40.4	109
Total	81.2	64.0	65.4	71.0	94.4	64.0	45.0	46.9	6,130

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy for her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth

²Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 40 Antenatal care indicators by district

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) during the pregnancy for their most recent live birth, and among women with registered pregnancies, percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by district, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

District	Percentage who had four or more ANC visits	Percentage with an ANC visit in the first trimester of pregnancy	Percentage who took IFA for at least 100 days	Percentage who received two or more TT injections during the pregnancy	Percentage who had full antenatal care ¹	Number of women	Percentage of women who received an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
Ariyalur	79.1	46.7	52.3	48.4	25.3	50	98.1	48
Chennai	78.2	61.8	70.1	76.9	51.6	394	99.5	385
Coimbatore	88.5	77.3	75.3	81.8	64.0	337	99.5	318
Cuddalore	85.5	60.7	63.9	69.6	50.1	241	97.1	235
Dharmapuri	86.3	57.5	50.8	49.4	34.3	120	98.5	113
Dindigul	88.8	76.0	67.1	70.1	54.8	198	98.7	192
Erode	77.2	65.4	68.3	59.4	42.8	248	100.0	246
Kancheepuram	73.6	57.5	60.4	70.8	38.8	333	97.5	327
Kanniyakumari	81.5	52.4	70.2	54.1	40.0	190	77.2	155
Karur	82.9	70.9	73.0	76.0	54.7	119	98.8	116
Krishnagiri	86.6	71.6	81.2	74.1	65.5	171	99.2	157
Madurai	69.5	55.9	65.4	51.1	32.8	244	93.5	229
Nagapattinam	68.3	59.5	53.4	64.9	30.7	134	92.4	131
Namakkal	81.6	62.4	66.8	58.6	42.5	153	97.8	148
Perambalur	77.7	67.3	57.3	68.1	43.9	44	94.9	41
Pudukkottai	76.9	58.4	60.2	68.2	45.0	138	92.1	126
Ramanathapuram	65.9	47.9	53.5	58.4	30.9	114	90.8	105
Salem	78.6	69.7	63.9	80.1	52.3	313	97.2	295
Sivaganga	86.2	66.1	69.5	54.5	51.3	121	94.0	116
Thanjavur	90.2	73.9	64.6	58.6	46.3	191	95.7	186
The Nilgiris	88.8	72.7	57.3	62.8	45.0	66	99.4	65
Theni	75.9	43.7	55.5	36.7	19.3	93	96.1	86
Thiruvallur	91.5	73.6	71.4	65.6	48.1	263	98.3	258
Thiruvavur	83.4	68.2	70.3	72.0	54.2	109	96.2	102
Thoothukkudi	64.8	49.3	51.6	53.8	29.0	136	89.7	123
Tiruchirappalli	85.7	62.9	59.8	46.0	38.6	228	92.9	210
Tirunelveli	71.4	41.6	45.0	53.1	26.4	206	89.2	179
Tiruppur	89.5	84.6	68.0	78.4	55.0	233	98.9	231
Tiruvannamalai	83.5	54.3	58.9	55.2	34.9	172	96.2	168
Vellore	92.5	82.2	69.4	80.1	57.2	344	99.5	340
Viluppuram	79.5	60.0	61.7	68.0	47.2	283	94.1	278
Virudhunagar	65.9	40.2	36.6	41.1	13.7	142	88.4	131
Tamil Nadu	81.2	64.0	64.0	65.4	45.0	6,130	96.0	5,838

TT = Tetanus toxoid; IFA = Iron and folic acid

¹ Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, having received at least one TT injection, and having taken IFA tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

Table 41 Advice received during pregnancy

Among women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy for their most recent live birth, percentage who received different types of advice, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who received advice on:					Number of women who met with a community health worker in the last three months of pregnancy ¹
	Importance of institutional delivery	Cord care	Breast-feeding	Keeping the baby warm	Family planning	
Age at birth						
<20	92.4	87.2	97.0	91.7	87.0	348
20-34	94.1	89.8	97.3	94.9	90.2	3,403
35-49	87.5	79.9	97.5	93.3	89.2	61
Birth order						
1	93.4	89.4	97.5	94.2	88.8	1,473
2-3	94.0	89.4	97.1	94.8	90.7	2,256
4+	95.6	89.6	96.8	96.3	89.4	83
Residence						
Urban	94.2	89.9	97.8	95.1	90.4	1,648
Rural	93.6	89.0	96.8	94.2	89.6	2,164
Schooling						
No schooling	94.2	91.2	97.2	94.1	91.4	235
<5 years complete	94.4	84.8	89.0	88.3	82.5	80
5-9 years complete	93.7	88.2	97.5	93.6	88.8	1,214
10-11 years complete	94.7	91.2	97.4	95.6	92.3	906
12 or more years complete	93.3	89.2	97.4	95.2	89.5	1,378
Religion						
Hindu	94.1	89.6	97.3	94.5	90.2	3,476
Muslim	93.3	89.7	98.0	95.5	90.8	149
Christian	89.2	85.8	95.4	94.8	85.0	186
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	94.1	89.4	97.0	95.0	90.9	1,251
Scheduled tribe	95.7	91.4	98.1	94.4	93.0	59
Other backward class	94.1	89.6	97.5	94.5	89.5	2,450
Other	(77.2)	(77.2)	(89.6)	(89.6)	(83.7)	53
Total	93.8	89.4	97.2	94.6	89.9	3,812

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Community health worker includes auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), lady health visitor (LHV), Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), Anganwadi worker, and other community health worker

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's age at pregnancy								
<20	93.9	1,425	45.5	44.1	3.8	6.6	100.0	1,338
20-34	92.3	7,985	43.4	41.1	5.8	9.7	100.0	7,374
35-49	84.9	130	38.3	39.3	14.1	8.3	100.0	110
Residence								
Urban	92.7	4,538	42.5	41.6	5.6	10.3	100.0	4,209
Rural	92.2	5,002	44.7	41.5	5.6	8.2	100.0	4,613
Antenatal care visits ²								
None	91.0	564	44.9	40.0	5.3	9.8	100.0	513
1-3	90.5	809	40.4	40.9	6.3	12.5	100.0	733
4+	92.5	6,061	44.7	41.3	5.7	8.4	100.0	5,607
Don't know	87.9	71	40.3	46.8	0.8	12.0	100.0	62
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	91.2	512	44.2	45.8	7.3	2.7	100.0	467
<5 years complete	86.9	183	46.4	39.9	5.8	7.9	100.0	159
5-9 years complete	91.4	2,859	46.5	41.3	5.1	7.1	100.0	2,613
10-11 years complete	92.6	2,133	44.8	43.0	4.3	7.8	100.0	1,976
12 or more years complete	93.6	3,853	40.8	40.4	6.4	12.4	100.0	3,606
Religion								
Hindu	92.5	8,604	43.8	41.4	5.6	9.2	100.0	7,961
Muslim	91.7	444	45.3	40.5	4.1	10.1	100.0	407
Christian	92.1	489	40.1	45.7	6.8	7.3	100.0	450
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	90.9	2,926	42.6	43.8	5.0	8.7	100.0	2,661
Scheduled tribe	87.7	161	41.5	47.0	4.8	6.7	100.0	141
Other backward class	93.2	6,286	44.5	40.3	5.8	9.4	100.0	5,861
Other	95.8	165	34.4	47.9	6.0	11.7	100.0	158

Continued...

Table 42 Pregnancies for which an ultrasound test was done—*Continued*

Percentage of all pregnancies in the five years preceding the survey for which an ultrasound test was done and percent distribution of pregnancies with an ultrasound test by pregnancy outcome, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies with an ultrasound test	Number of pregnancies	Pregnancy outcome ¹				Total percent	Number of pregnancies with an ultrasound test
			Son	Daughter	Termination	Still pregnant		
Mother's number of living children at time of pregnancy								
No children	94.6	4,708	44.2	41.2	5.1	9.5	100.0	4,456
1 child	92.4	3,842	42.1	43.1	5.2	9.5	100.0	3,550
0 sons	92.2	1,881	44.4	40.4	5.1	10.0	100.0	1,734
1 son	92.6	1,961	39.8	45.7	5.3	9.1	100.0	1,816
2 children	82.5	825	49.1	36.9	8.5	5.5	100.0	681
0 sons	85.0	334	56.1	29.8	8.5	5.5	100.0	283
1 or more sons	80.8	492	44.2	41.9	8.4	5.5	100.0	397
3 children	82.0	134	42.8	35.8	16.3	5.0	100.0	110
0 sons	(79.3)	43	(57.7)	(33.0)	(4.2)	(5.1)	100.0	34
1 or more sons	83.2	91	36.2	37.1	21.7	5.0	100.0	76
4+ children	(83.3)	31	(28.2)	(42.7)	(14.7)	(14.4)	100.0	25
1 or more sons	(80.3)	26	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
Total	92.5	9,540	43.7	41.6	5.6	9.2	100.0	8,822

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions, women who don't know their caste/tribe and women with 4 or more children and no sons, who are not shown separately.

¹ For multiple births, sex of pregnancy outcome is the sex of the first listed birth

² Includes only the most recent pregnancy in the five years preceding the survey

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 43 Pregnancy registration and Mother and Child Protection Card

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who registered the pregnancy for the most recent live birth; and among registered pregnancies, the percentage by the timing of the registration and the percentage who received a Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card), by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of pregnancies that were registered	Number of pregnancies	Timing of pregnancy registration		Percentage of mothers given an MCP card	Number of registered pregnancies
			First trimester	Later		
Mother's age at birth						
<20	97.3	520	83.2	16.8	96.9	506
20-34	95.2	5,496	85.4	14.4	95.9	5,233
35-49	87.7	114	78.3	21.7	93.6	100
Birth order						
1	95.5	2,507	85.9	13.9	96.8	2,393
2-3	95.2	3,487	85.1	14.8	95.5	3,320
4+	92.4	135	69.9	30.1	92.5	125
Residence						
Urban	94.5	3,006	85.7	14.1	96.0	2,842
Rural	96.0	3,123	84.5	15.4	96.0	2,997
Schooling						
No schooling	94.5	346	83.6	16.4	95.7	327
<5 years complete	94.2	109	79.3	20.7	94.5	102
5-9 years complete	95.8	1,843	82.8	16.9	95.8	1,766
10-11 years complete	96.9	1,355	86.2	13.7	96.5	1,313
12 or more years complete	94.1	2,477	86.7	13.2	95.9	2,330
Religion						
Hindu	95.7	5,494	85.2	14.7	96.3	5,259
Muslim	93.5	300	84.0	15.8	96.0	281
Christian	89.4	333	83.7	15.7	89.9	297
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	97.3	1,810	84.9	15.1	97.5	1,761
Scheduled tribe	89.3	107	76.2	23.8	94.8	96
Other backward class	94.6	4,103	85.5	14.3	95.3	3,881
Other	91.7	109	81.8	17.8	95.8	100
Total	95.2	6,130	85.1	14.8	96.0	5,838

Note: Total includes pregnancies for women belonging to "other" religions and who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Place of delivery			
Health facility	99.2	98.7	98.9
Public sector	58.7	73.8	66.7
NGO/trust	0.4	0.3	0.3
Private sector	40.1	24.6	31.9
At home	0.7	1.2	1.0
Own home	0.3	0.9	0.6
Parent's home	0.4	0.3	0.3
Other ¹	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Assistance during delivery²			
Doctor	84.3	78.1	81.0
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	15.2	20.7	18.1
Other health personnel	0.0	0.2	0.1
Dai (TBA)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Friends/relatives	0.2	0.8	0.5
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1
No one	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage of all births delivered by a skilled provider ³	99.5	99.0	99.3
Percentage of home births delivered by a skilled provider ³	0.6	0.5	0.6
Percentage delivered by caesarean section	36.1	32.3	34.1
Percentage delivered by emergency caesarean section ⁴	13.4	13.1	13.2
Number of births	3,707	4,146	7,853
For home deliveries⁵			
Disposable delivery kit (DDK) used	*	(74.8)	(68.0)
Clean blade used to cut the cord	*	(90.9)	(89.9)
Either of the above	*	(98.9)	(95.1)
Baby was immediately wiped dry and then wrapped without being bathed	*	(100.0)	(95.4)
Number of births delivered at home	16	29	45
Timing after delivery of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Less than 4 hours	59.6	57.9	58.7
4-23 hours	1.9	2.1	2.0
1-2 days	12.9	14.1	13.5
3-41 days	12.0	13.8	12.9
Don't know ¹	1.0	0.7	0.8
No postnatal check	12.7	11.5	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Continued...

Table 44 Delivery and postnatal care—*continued*

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and assistance during delivery, percentage delivered by skilled provider and by caesarean section, percentage of live births delivered at home that were delivered by a skilled provider and percentage for which the delivery protocol was followed, and percent distribution of women giving birth in the five years preceding the survey by timing and type of provider of the first postnatal check of the mother for their most recent live birth, by residence, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Delivery and postnatal care descriptors	Urban	Rural	Total
Type of provider of mother's first postnatal check⁶			
Doctor	75.2	73.2	74.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	12.0	14.9	13.5
Other health personnel	0.1	0.2	0.1
Dai (TBA)	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1
No postnatal check	12.7	11.5	12.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of last live births	3,006	3,123	6,130

NGO = Nongovernmental organization; ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

¹ Includes missing

² If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table

³ Skilled provider includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel

⁴ A caesarean section for which the decision to have the operation was made after the onset of labour

⁵ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

⁶ Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 45 Delivery and postnatal care by background characteristics

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility and percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check and who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Number of births	Percentage of women with a postnatal check ^{2,3}	Percentage of women with a postnatal check within two days of birth ^{2,3}	Number of women
Mother's age at birth								
<20	77.1	21.7	98.8	99.4	871	88.1	76.5	520
20-34	65.7	33.3	99.0	99.2	6,862	88.0	74.1	5,496
35-49	48.6	50.5	99.1	100.0	120	85.8	70.3	114
Residence								
Urban	58.7	40.5	99.2	99.5	3,707	87.3	74.4	3,006
Rural	73.8	24.9	98.7	99.0	4,146	88.5	74.0	3,123
Birth order								
1	62.1	37.1	99.2	99.6	3,865	87.8	74.1	2,507
2-3	70.7	28.1	98.8	99.0	3,839	88.0	74.4	3,487
4+	82.1	14.4	96.5	97.5	149	88.9	71.7	135
Antenatal care visits²								
None	59.6	37.7	97.3	98.6	465	67.6	52.3	465
1-3	67.4	31.8	99.2	99.1	629	89.0	73.4	629
4+	65.7	33.7	99.4	99.4	4,975	90.2	76.8	4,975
Don't know	72.5	23.7	96.2	96.5	61	46.6	33.8	61
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	85.7	11.4	97.0	97.7	449	83.1	69.0	346
<5 years complete	75.2	23.1	98.3	99.4	145	89.8	71.3	109
5-9 years complete	77.5	21.5	98.9	99.1	2,413	87.6	74.0	1,843
10-11 years complete	71.0	27.8	98.8	99.3	1,796	88.6	74.5	1,355
12 or more years complete	52.4	47.0	99.4	99.6	3,050	88.4	75.1	2,477
Religion								
Hindu	68.8	30.2	98.9	99.2	7,065	88.0	74.4	5,494
Muslim	49.1	50.3	99.4	99.9	372	84.5	67.3	300
Christian	46.9	52.1	99.0	99.1	413	90.1	77.3	333
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	82.5	16.6	99.1	99.6	2,415	88.3	74.3	1,810
Scheduled tribe	72.6	19.2	91.8	92.2	137	75.4	62.3	107
Other backward class	59.7	39.4	99.1	99.3	5,167	88.1	74.4	4,103
Other	45.7	53.5	99.2	99.5	134	87.3	76.3	109
Place of delivery								
Public health facility	100.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	5,235	88.0	74.9	4,014
Private health facility ⁴	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	2,534	89.1	74.2	2,067
Home	na	na	na	57.4	76	(36.2)	(19.7)	45
Total	66.7	32.3	98.9	99.3	7,853	87.9	74.2	6,130

Note: Total includes births to women belonging to "other" religions, women who don't know their caste/tribe and births delivered in an "other" place of delivery, which are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

² Based on the last live birth in the five years preceding the survey

³ Postnatal checks are checks on the woman's health within 42 days of the birth

⁴ Includes nongovernmental organizations or trust hospitals/clinics

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 46 Delivery and postnatal care by district

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey delivered in a health facility, percentage delivered with assistance from health personnel and percentage delivered by caesarean section, and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received a postnatal check within two days of birth for their most recent birth, by district, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births delivered in a public health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a private health facility	Percentage of births delivered in a health facility	Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ¹	Percentage of births delivered by caesarean section	Number of births	Percentage of women with postnatal check within two days of delivery	Number of women
Ariyalur	77.5	20.9	98.5	98.9	39.8	65	54.7	50
Chennai	59.1	40.9	100.0	99.1	28.8	453	67.8	394
Coimbatore	65.5	34.1	99.6	99.3	41.4	413	89.4	337
Cuddalore	77.2	21.0	98.2	99.8	40.3	317	84.4	241
Dharmapuri	80.0	18.6	98.6	99.7	27.3	154	67.8	120
Dindigul	76.1	23.2	99.3	99.8	30.4	260	84.4	198
Erode	74.1	25.9	100.0	100.0	31.2	304	81.9	248
Kancheepuram	64.5	35.5	100.0	100.0	35.5	423	83.6	333
Kanniyakumari	30.0	69.3	99.3	98.9	51.3	241	76.1	190
Karur	61.6	38.4	100.0	100.0	40.0	147	79.5	119
Krishnagiri	71.4	24.0	95.4	96.0	24.1	228	80.1	171
Madurai	65.9	32.4	98.3	100.0	37.0	315	74.7	244
Nagapattinam	73.2	26.8	100.0	99.2	39.8	161	82.7	134
Namakkal	64.1	35.9	100.0	100.0	32.6	178	87.6	153
Perambalur	60.0	40.0	100.0	100.0	44.9	52	64.4	44
Pudukkottai	68.6	31.0	99.7	99.3	39.9	184	66.3	138
Ramanathapuram	48.5	50.3	98.8	99.1	40.9	149	62.7	114
Salem	66.8	30.8	97.5	98.0	30.5	405	69.3	313
Sivaganga	62.1	37.4	99.5	99.2	42.8	154	83.7	121
Thanjavur	65.1	33.2	98.4	99.2	43.0	247	64.4	191
The Nilgiris	72.8	27.0	99.8	99.8	26.3	80	70.3	66
Theni	70.7	25.9	96.6	99.2	34.8	121	54.8	93
Thiruvallur	72.7	26.8	99.5	99.5	37.1	343	75.6	263
Thiruvarur	67.9	31.7	99.6	99.6	42.0	145	91.5	109
Thoothukkudi	56.6	42.4	99.1	96.9	37.1	176	72.9	136
Tiruchirappalli	52.9	45.5	98.3	99.1	37.3	302	67.6	228
Tirunelveli	46.5	52.5	99.0	98.2	37.6	268	58.0	206
Tiruppur	73.4	26.6	100.0	100.0	35.0	286	79.5	233
Tiruvannamalai	85.1	10.9	96.1	98.4	18.7	238	68.4	172
Vellore	70.8	29.2	100.0	100.0	25.7	473	71.3	344
Viluppuram	84.8	14.4	99.2	99.6	13.3	388	66.0	283
Virudhunagar	59.8	36.1	96.0	100.0	43.2	181	54.8	142
Tamil Nadu	66.7	32.3	98.9	99.3	34.1	7,853	74.2	6,130

¹Health personnel includes doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

²Postnatal checks are checks on the women's health within 42 days of the birth.

Table 47 Delivery costs and financial assistance

The average out-of-pocket cost paid for delivery for the most recent live birth among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey that was delivered in a health facility by type of facility, and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY), according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Average cost (Rs.) ¹			Percentage who received financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
	Public health facility	Private health facility	Any health facility		
Mother's age at birth					
<20	2,770	22,051	7,062	35.8	775
20-34	2,571	23,231	9,994	28.8	5,201
35-49	3,173	29,791	17,034	20.1	104
Birth order					
1	2,781	24,382	10,696	32.1	3,820
2-3	2,395	21,258	8,317	25.8	2,165
4+	1,401	17,484	4,317	13.2	96
Residence					
Urban	2,556	23,482	11,488	25.3	2,989
Rural	2,649	23,033	8,028	33.6	3,092
Schooling					
No schooling	2,140	18,172	4,156	30.4	333
<5 years complete	3,236	17,637	6,376	31.3	107
5-9 years complete	2,429	19,913	6,373	31.8	1,824
10-11 years complete	2,486	23,442	8,641	32.6	1,346
12 or more years complete	2,972	24,689	13,724	26.0	2,470
Religion					
Hindu	2,591	23,060	9,211	30.6	5,448
Muslim	2,638	24,516	14,044	17.4	300
Christian	2,993	24,788	14,579	22.9	331
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	2,434	21,838	5,897	36.3	1,799
Scheduled tribe	2,041	16,069	4,497	27.4	96
Other backward class	2,739	23,702	11,501	26.8	4,077
Other	2,577	22,019	12,680	21.1	109
Total	2,609	23,309	9,745	29.5	6,080

Note: Total includes information on births to women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹Excludes women who don't know the cost

Table 48 Birth order and delivery characteristics by district

Percentage of births during the three years preceding the survey of birth order 3 or more, percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and among women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey for the most recent birth that was delivered in a health facility, the percentage of women who received financial assistance under *Janani Suraksha Yojana* (JSY) by district, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

District	Percentage of births of birth order 3 or more	Number of births	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from doctor	Percentage of last births receiving antenatal care from ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	Number of last births	Percentage of births in a health facility receiving financial assistance under JSY	Number of births in a health facility
Ariyalur	14.4	40	82.8	50.4	50	42.9	50
Chennai	2.1	217	86.9	59.6	394	26.8	394
Coimbatore	8.5	234	88.1	52.8	337	29.3	336
Cuddalore	15.9	180	86.5	53.2	241	31.7	238
Dharmapuri	14.2	100	78.4	49.6	120	31.5	119
Dindigul	10.3	151	92.3	63.8	198	32.9	196
Erode	3.3	181	92.8	61.2	248	30.3	248
Kancheepuram	8.4	218	84.3	51.0	333	26.7	333
Kanniyakumari	2.6	146	79.0	26.2	190	15.8	189
Karur	9.3	88	85.9	43.9	119	40.8	119
Krishnagiri	14.4	136	80.7	54.1	171	31.0	164
Madurai	13.0	175	76.8	52.1	244	28.9	243
Nagapattinam	13.5	91	77.1	58.9	134	33.7	134
Namakkal	2.9	102	88.7	50.6	153	26.9	153
Perambalur	14.3	32	78.7	47.7	44	33.3	44
Pudukkottai	7.9	110	77.1	48.2	138	35.4	137
Ramanathapuram	9.6	88	62.8	37.4	114	27.8	114
Salem	8.2	246	79.5	56.2	313	44.8	304
Sivaganga	9.2	88	84.1	45.6	121	25.0	121
Thanjavur	14.1	145	90.4	56.6	191	32.6	189
The Nilgiris	7.8	46	85.6	43.3	66	41.7	66
Theni	4.8	68	70.6	41.3	93	28.8	90
Thiruvallur	7.5	194	91.1	50.1	263	28.3	262
Thiruvavur	11.0	89	82.0	61.3	109	24.2	109
Thoothukkudi	18.9	99	65.9	42.3	136	17.1	134
Tiruchirappalli	16.2	168	87.5	41.4	228	15.8	223
Tirunelveli	10.7	148	68.1	27.0	206	11.8	206
Tiruppur	9.5	172	97.2	57.6	233	32.7	233
Tiruvannamalai	16.5	150	76.0	49.7	172	31.0	170
Vellore	22.1	274	93.0	49.7	344	27.1	344
Viluppuram	21.7	233	76.4	57.1	283	43.7	281
Virudhunagar	9.9	115	64.1	34.3	142	28.4	137
Tamil Nadu	11.3	4,522	83.1	50.5	6,130	29.5	6,080

ANM = Auxiliary nurse midwife; LHV = Lady health visitor

Table 49 Timing of first health check after birth for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the five years preceding the survey by time after birth of first health check, and the percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Time after birth of newborn's first health check						No health check ¹	Total	Percentage of births with a health check in the first two days after birth	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours	4-23 hours	1-2 days	3-6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	9.7	18.8	0.9	9.0	2.7	0.2	58.8	100.0	38.3	781
20-34	7.1	18.4	1.0	8.7	2.9	0.3	61.6	100.0	35.2	5,243
35-49	12.9	9.7	0.0	5.3	0.6	1.4	70.0	100.0	27.9	105
Birth order										
1	6.8	17.6	0.7	8.5	3.0	0.3	62.9	100.0	33.7	2,507
2-3	8.1	18.4	1.2	8.8	2.7	0.3	60.5	100.0	36.5	3,487
4-5	5.2	27.5	0.0	7.8	2.5	0.6	56.3	100.0	40.6	131
Place of delivery										
Public health facility	7.8	18.8	1.2	10.0	3.1	0.3	58.8	100.0	37.8	4,014
Private health facility ²	7.1	17.4	0.7	6.0	2.4	0.4	66.1	100.0	31.1	2,067
Home	(0.0)	(16.0)	(1.8)	(7.1)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(70.8)	100.0	(24.9)	45
Residence										
Urban	8.4	18.1	0.9	7.6	3.1	0.3	61.7	100.0	34.9	3,006
Rural	6.7	18.5	1.1	9.7	2.6	0.3	61.1	100.0	36.0	3,123
Religion										
Hindu	7.6	18.3	1.1	8.9	2.8	0.3	61.0	100.0	35.9	5,494
Muslim	5.1	18.2	0.6	7.5	2.2	0.0	66.5	100.0	31.3	300
Christian	8.3	17.9	0.1	5.9	4.7	1.0	62.2	100.0	32.2	333
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	7.0	19.9	1.2	10.1	3.2	0.3	58.4	100.0	38.2	1,810
Scheduled tribe	4.9	23.0	1.2	13.8	2.7	0.0	54.4	100.0	42.9	107
Other backward class	8.0	17.7	0.9	7.9	2.7	0.3	62.5	100.0	34.5	4,103
Other	0.7	11.2	0.0	7.3	2.3	0.0	78.5	100.0	19.2	109
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	4.8	19.6	0.6	9.5	4.0	0.0	61.5	100.0	34.6	346
<5 years complete	2.4	29.6	1.4	8.0	2.3	1.2	55.2	100.0	41.3	109
5-9 years complete	8.6	17.5	1.1	9.7	2.2	0.5	60.4	100.0	36.9	1,843
10-11 years complete	8.0	20.2	1.1	9.2	3.6	0.0	57.8	100.0	38.6	1,355
12 or more years complete	7.1	17.1	0.9	7.5	2.8	0.3	64.3	100.0	32.6	2,477
Total	7.5	18.3	1.0	8.7	2.8	0.3	61.4	100.0	35.5	6,130

Note: Total includes births of order 6+, births delivered in an "other" place of delivery, and births to women belonging to an "other" religions and, women who don't know their caste/tribe, which are not shown separately.

¹ Includes newborns who received a health check after the first week

² Includes nongovernmental organization or trust hospital/clinic

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 50 Trends in maternal care indicators

Maternal care indicators for births during the three years preceding the survey by residence, NFHS-4 and NFHS-3, Tamil Nadu

Indicator	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)
URBAN		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	91.7	100.0
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	82.5	92.1
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	66.1	80.9
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	46.5	32.4
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	99.6	94.9
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	99.6	96.4
RURAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	91.1	97.9
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	81.8	83.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	63.5	72.0
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	44.8	24.8
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	99.2	86.0
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	99.2	89.9
TOTAL		
Percentage who received antenatal care ¹	91.4	98.9
Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ¹	82.1	87.4
Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ¹	64.7	76.0
Percentage who received full antenatal care ^{1,2}	45.6	28.3
Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ³	99.4	90.1
Percentage of deliveries assisted by health personnel ^{3,4}	99.4	92.8

¹ Based on the last birth to women in the three years preceding the survey

² Full antenatal care includes having received at least four antenatal care visits, at least one tetanus toxoid (TT) injection and having taken iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets or syrup for 100 or more days

³ Based on all births in the three years preceding the survey

⁴ Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife (ANM), nurse, midwife, lady health visitor (LHV), or other health personnel

Table 51 Male involvement in maternal care: Men's report

Among men age 15-49 whose youngest living child was age 0-35 months, percentage for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care, percentage who were present for at least one antenatal care check-up, percentage who were told by a health provider or worker at any time during the pregnancy about specific signs of pregnancy complications, percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about specific aspects of maternal care at any time during the pregnancy, and percentage whose youngest child was delivered in a health facility, and among men with a child age 0-35 months whose youngest living child was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were given specific home delivery related information, by residence, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Antenatal and delivery care information	Urban	Rural	Total
Percentage of men for whom the youngest child's mother received antenatal care	95.6	96.2	95.9
Percentage of men who were present at any antenatal care check-up	85.9	87.1	86.5
Percentage who were told by a health provider or worker about the following signs of pregnancy complications:			
Vaginal bleeding	40.8	33.5	37.3
Convulsions	33.8	33.1	33.5
Prolonged labour	36.9	38.3	37.6
Severe abdominal pain	59.6	53.9	56.9
High blood pressure	43.7	40.2	42.0
Percentage ever told what to do if the mother had any pregnancy complications	66.1	56.6	61.5
Percentage whose youngest child age 0-35 months was delivered in a health facility	97.2	94.7	96.0
Percentage to whom a health provider or worker spoke about the following aspects of maternal care:			
The importance of delivering in a health facility	85.5	85.7	85.6
The importance of proper nutrition for the mother during pregnancy	93.9	91.8	92.9
Family planning or delaying his next child	83.9	78.2	81.2
Number of men with a youngest child age 0-35 months	356	325	680
Among men whose last child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility, percentage who were told the importance of:			
Cord care	*	*	(17.7)
Breastfeeding the baby immediately after delivery	*	*	(64.1)
Keeping the baby warm immediately after birth	*	*	(30.4)
Number of men whose youngest child age 0-35 months was not delivered in a health facility	10	17	27

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹				BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Sex																	
Male	82.9	84.5	77.6	67.8	96.4	93.7	90.7	85.6	92.9	95.6	92.7	83.5	87.4	72.3	2.3	79.9	778
Female	81.3	82.9	76.2	68.6	93.4	91.0	87.3	83.5	92.9	94.1	91.6	81.2	82.8	67.0	4.4	80.8	782
Birth order																	
1	82.4	83.5	76.6	68.8	94.6	92.1	88.6	84.2	93.2	95.4	92.7	82.6	86.0	68.8	3.2	82.3	699
2-3	82.2	84.2	77.4	67.7	95.2	92.6	89.4	84.9	92.7	94.5	91.8	82.0	84.1	70.1	3.4	78.8	827
4-5	(73.6)	(74.0)	(71.1)	(67.8)	(93.2)	(91.6)	(86.5)	(81.0)	(93.2)	(93.2)	(90.2)	(84.6)	(91.5)	(77.0)	(6.8)	(77.6)	32
Residence																	
Urban	84.5	84.6	79.3	70.8	96.2	93.3	90.8	86.3	94.6	95.5	93.4	84.4	85.9	73.3	3.2	82.7	688
Rural	80.2	83.0	75.1	66.1	93.9	91.6	87.6	83.1	91.6	94.4	91.2	80.7	84.4	66.8	3.5	78.5	873
Mother's schooling																	
No schooling	85.5	82.9	74.9	68.0	93.0	92.1	86.1	82.6	89.9	92.1	84.9	75.5	81.4	68.4	5.8	76.1	82
<5 years complete	(92.7)	(86.5)	(83.6)	(81.8)	(95.2)	(94.4)	(91.0)	(89.7)	(96.5)	(96.5)	(92.6)	(89.5)	(78.5)	(76.6)	(3.5)	(96.4)	37
5-9 years complete	82.3	82.7	74.7	66.2	95.8	92.5	89.0	83.8	94.0	95.9	92.9	81.8	85.1	68.9	2.3	79.8	479
10-11 years complete	81.1	81.3	74.5	68.8	94.0	89.7	87.0	82.0	90.4	93.1	91.1	81.8	82.7	68.2	4.7	80.8	363
12 or more years complete	81.4	85.9	80.0	68.6	95.0	93.8	90.5	86.6	93.8	95.4	93.1	83.5	87.4	70.9	3.0	80.1	600
Religion																	
Hindu	81.9	83.6	77.0	68.5	94.6	92.2	88.9	84.6	92.8	94.7	91.9	82.5	84.8	69.5	3.5	81.0	1,420
Muslim	86.0	84.2	78.8	68.4	97.3	91.8	85.8	82.2	92.2	95.0	92.4	81.5	92.1	75.0	2.7	76.3	65
Christian	81.7	85.5	72.9	60.7	97.9	95.5	93.1	85.2	95.8	98.9	96.7	80.0	84.3	68.5	1.1	70.3	74

Continued...

Table 52 Vaccinations by background characteristics—Continued

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage with a vaccination card seen by the interviewer, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Hepatitis B ¹				BCG	DPT			Polio ¹				Measles	All basic vaccinations ²	No vaccinations ³	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
	0	1	2	3		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Caste/tribe																	
Scheduled caste	82.4	84.0	77.1	69.9	94.3	91.8	89.9	85.2	92.2	95.3	93.8	82.7	85.4	70.8	3.8	80.9	474
Scheduled tribe	(67.6)	(58.8)	(43.4)	(38.4)	(91.5)	(83.1)	(65.9)	(57.4)	(86.6)	(86.0)	(65.9)	(57.4)	(58.3)	(32.4)	(6.7)	(69.1)	33
Other backward class	82.8	84.2	77.8	68.6	95.2	93.0	89.5	85.2	93.4	95.1	92.4	83.4	85.7	71.1	3.1	80.8	1,028
Other	(69.7)	(90.0)	(82.5)	(57.0)	(97.4)	(88.5)	(82.8)	(78.4)	(97.4)	(91.8)	(87.5)	(64.6)	(89.3)	(42.0)	(2.6)	(65.6)	24
Total	82.1	83.7	76.9	68.2	94.9	92.4	89.0	84.5	92.9	94.9	92.2	82.3	85.1	69.7	3.4	80.3	1,560
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	na	na	na	na	99.5	98.9	97.7	95.7	94.5	99.6	96.3	87.8	92.5	80.9	0.0	36.9	290

Note: Total includes children of birth order 6+, children belonging to "other" religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not available

¹ Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth and hepatitis B 0 is the hepatitis vaccination given at birth

² Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

³ Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 53 Selected vaccinations by district

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report) and percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility by district, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

District	3 doses of Hepatitis B	BCG	3 doses of DPT	3 doses of polio	Measles	All basic vaccinations ¹	No vaccinations ²	Number of children	Percentage who received most vaccinations in a public health facility	Number of children who received any Vaccinations
Ariyalur	(59.7)	(92.9)	(81.7)	(76.9)	(80.6)	(60.6)	(4.9)	14	(97.6)	13
Chennai	(81.3)	(99.2)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(89.4)	(86.1)	(0.0)	61	(83.0)	61
Coimbatore	(83.3)	(97.7)	(91.7)	(87.6)	(93.0)	(80.7)	(2.3)	73	(90.2)	72
Cuddalore	(58.8)	(94.4)	(85.1)	(80.8)	(80.9)	(64.2)	(2.5)	46	(94.6)	45
Dharmapuri	66.4	89.5	78.1	78.3	81.0	51.6	1.8	33	93.7	33
Dindigul	76.6	96.7	92.2	86.7	91.6	80.0	3.3	65	91.4	63
Erode	91.3	100.0	95.3	97.5	89.1	81.9	0.0	70	84.8	70
Kancheepuram	(68.4)	(92.2)	(81.2)	(79.1)	(70.8)	(56.7)	(7.8)	69	(69.9)	64
Kanniyakumari	49.3	97.0	71.7	80.2	78.4	55.1	1.5	51	62.0	50
Karur	87.1	100.0	97.6	91.9	95.5	87.4	0.0	28	71.1	28
Krishnagiri	78.3	96.4	82.9	84.4	90.3	81.6	3.6	46	93.2	44
Madurai	(53.6)	(96.1)	(79.5)	(77.5)	(77.3)	(61.0)	(1.9)	46	(83.5)	45
Nagapattinam	(46.8)	(72.6)	(54.9)	(58.4)	(56.6)	(39.0)	(23.1)	30	(86.8)	23
Namakkal	(70.5)	(97.7)	(85.6)	(75.9)	(81.7)	(57.3)	(0.0)	31	(93.7)	31
Perambalur	(66.7)	(94.3)	(84.6)	(78.7)	(84.1)	(70.4)	(5.7)	12	(87.4)	11
Pudukkottai	43.6	90.3	70.0	73.6	76.9	54.3	5.8	32	(92.7)	30
Ramanathapuram	(39.2)	(89.7)	(77.3)	(59.0)	(82.7)	(59.0)	(10.3)	27	(92.3)	24
Salem	72.6	97.2	84.2	81.9	87.2	73.6	2.8	106	91.2	103
Sivaganga	(59.2)	(98.0)	(82.1)	(70.8)	(90.1)	(69.9)	(2.0)	23	(89.1)	23
Thanjavur	78.0	96.5	91.0	86.1	93.0	74.6	1.2	58	84.7	57
The Nilgiris	80.5	100.0	98.3	88.4	90.3	78.7	0.0	15	86.0	15
Theni	(37.1)	(93.4)	(77.0)	(71.4)	(78.5)	(56.8)	(2.9)	27	(83.3)	26
Thiruvallur	(77.0)	(97.7)	(85.6)	(86.3)	(87.9)	(78.9)	(2.3)	71	(70.9)	69
Thiruvarur	65.8	98.8	81.4	84.1	97.0	72.0	1.2	33	78.1	32
Thoothukkudi	(42.5)	(86.4)	(64.7)	(55.9)	(78.1)	(47.7)	(8.0)	30	(82.7)	28
Tiruchirappalli	(50.5)	(90.7)	(81.0)	(80.6)	(88.7)	(70.0)	(5.3)	52	(92.4)	49
Tirunelveli	(46.6)	(91.6)	(72.0)	(72.7)	(91.7)	(49.8)	(0.0)	55	(90.4)	55
Tiruppur	78.5	100.0	97.9	97.9	93.2	93.2	0.0	65	90.2	65
Tiruvannamalai	73.5	94.6	81.9	85.9	81.0	62.1	0.0	50	100.0	50
Vellore	75.0	93.8	92.3	84.1	83.6	74.0	6.2	118	78.8	111
Viluppuram	72.5	95.5	88.8	84.6	81.8	72.1	1.4	83	95.1	81
Virudhunagar	(53.2)	(85.9)	(64.3)	(68.7)	(80.5)	(54.4)	(12.0)	39	(91.0)	35
Tamil Nadu	68.2	94.9	84.5	82.3	85.1	69.7	3.4	1,560	86.0	1,508

¹ Fully vaccinated with BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

² Child has not received any vaccinations listed in the table.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 54 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI and fever

Among children under age five, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) and fever in the two weeks preceding the survey and percentage with symptoms of ARI and fever who received specific treatments, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Children under age five			Children under age five with symptoms of ARI			Children under age five with fever	
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Percentage who received antibiotics	Number of children	Percentage for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider ²	Number of children
Age in months								
<6	2.2	7.2	591	*	*	13	(72.8)	42
6-11	4.8	14.8	756	(89.1)	(22.1)	36	79.0	112
12-23	3.5	14.6	1,560	91.0	39.8	55	84.0	228
24-35	2.3	11.7	1,500	(90.8)	(33.9)	34	85.0	176
36-47	2.7	8.3	1,733	(92.9)	(30.6)	46	79.1	144
48-59	2.0	7.9	1,518	(88.7)	(22.8)	31	77.1	120
Sex								
Male	2.7	10.2	3,919	96.7	32.5	105	83.9	401
Female	2.9	11.3	3,739	81.0	28.1	110	78.4	421
Residence								
Urban	2.7	10.3	3,629	94.0	30.0	99	81.4	372
Rural	2.9	11.2	4,028	84.0	30.5	116	80.8	451
Mother's schooling								
No schooling	2.1	8.5	430	*	*	9	(75.2)	36
<5 years complete	1.7	9.4	141	*	*	2	*	13
5-9 years complete	3.0	11.3	2,332	81.2	24.5	70	80.0	263
10-11 years complete	2.8	10.8	1,751	(94.7)	(26.0)	49	83.7	189
12 or more years complete	2.8	10.7	3,005	90.4	39.3	84	80.9	321
Religion								
Hindu	2.8	10.4	6,887	89.3	29.8	191	80.7	718
Muslim	3.2	11.5	360	*	*	11	79.7	41
Christian	3.0	15.5	408	*	*	12	86.0	63
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	2.8	9.5	2,341	86.7	30.3	66	77.7	222
Scheduled tribe	6.8	16.5	135	*	*	9	*	22
Other backward class	2.8	11.0	5,054	89.7	32.3	139	83.6	557
Other	0.2	17.4	127	*	*	0	*	22
Total	2.8	10.7	7,658	88.6	30.3	215	81.1	823

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing or difficulty breathing which was chest related)

² Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percent- age of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments					Percent- age not receiving any treatment	Number of children with diarrhoea
				Percent- age given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent- age given gruel	Percent- age given either ORS or gruel	Percent- age given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent- age given antibiotic drug	Percent- age given other drug ²	Percent- age given zinc supplements	Percent- age given intravenous solution	Percent- age given home remedy/ herbal/other		
Age in months															
<6	6.3	591	(72.2)	(24.3)	(7.8)	(24.3)	(8.9)	(33.2)	(18.5)	(2.1)	(25.3)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(34.9)	37
6-11	13.1	756	75.6	46.0	20.0	53.4	3.4	56.1	21.2	10.2	32.6	0.4	11.7	18.7	99
12-23	12.0	1,560	73.8	66.1	29.2	71.1	8.2	71.8	22.5	8.1	47.6	0.0	4.9	14.4	187
24-35	6.8	1,500	72.1	65.1	32.7	68.7	11.2	70.1	26.3	8.7	37.7	2.7	7.0	15.0	102
36-47	6.7	1,733	73.6	70.5	38.7	74.3	5.8	74.9	20.9	15.8	48.8	0.0	8.1	11.1	117
48-59	4.4	1,518	69.6	73.5	44.2	85.5	5.6	86.9	23.7	11.3	38.1	0.0	4.2	8.9	68
Sex															
Male	7.7	3,919	73.1	60.1	32.1	66.0	8.7	68.1	22.7	10.8	41.7	0.0	6.6	16.9	303
Female	8.2	3,739	73.3	63.4	28.8	68.3	5.7	69.6	22.4	9.2	41.0	1.0	6.9	13.6	306
Residence															
Urban	8.2	3,629	73.9	65.0	32.5	69.7	9.0	71.3	23.2	10.0	46.6	1.1	2.1	13.8	296
Rural	7.8	4,028	72.5	58.7	28.5	64.8	5.5	66.5	21.9	10.0	36.3	0.0	11.2	16.6	313
Mother's schooling															
No schooling	8.4	430	(57.4)	(72.3)	(30.0)	(76.9)	(4.6)	(76.9)	(18.8)	(13.2)	(28.6)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(15.0)	36
<5 years complete	5.2	141	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
5-9 years complete	7.8	2,332	71.0	61.2	30.0	66.7	5.9	68.7	20.4	8.4	38.0	0.0	7.4	13.3	181
10-11 years complete	8.4	1,751	68.2	64.7	32.6	69.0	8.3	69.0	19.9	11.0	42.4	0.0	9.3	18.7	147
12 or more years complete	7.9	3,005	80.2	58.7	30.2	65.1	8.2	67.8	26.7	10.4	45.3	1.3	5.3	14.6	238
Religion															
Hindu	7.9	6,887	72.5	61.8	30.7	67.0	7.6	68.5	22.2	9.9	41.8	0.5	6.7	16.0	542
Muslim	10.9	360	(79.7)	(63.6)	(29.2)	(67.7)	(4.5)	(72.2)	(24.2)	(6.8)	(39.5)	(1.0)	(1.4)	(8.1)	39
Christian	6.9	408	(77.7)	(59.2)	(28.0)	(70.9)	(3.5)	(70.9)	(27.0)	(16.7)	(35.4)	(0.0)	(14.5)	(11.0)	28

Continued...

Table 55 Prevalence and treatment of diarrhoea—Continued

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who received advice or treatment from a health facility or health provider, who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), who were given other treatments and who were given no treatment, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea	Number of children	Percent-age of children with diarrhoea taken to a health facility or health provider ¹	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)					Other treatments						Number of children with diarrhoea
				Percent-age given a fluid from ORS packets	Percent-age given gruel	Percent-age given either ORS or gruel	Percent-age given increased fluids	Any ORT	Percent-age given antibiotic drug	Percent-age given other drug ²	Percent-age given zinc supplements	Percent-age given intravenous solution	Percent-age given home remedy/herbal/other	Percent-age not receiving any treatment	
Caste/tribe															
Scheduled caste	7.3	2,341	65.0	59.6	25.4	66.0	5.8	67.4	20.8	8.6	37.0	0.0	12.1	14.1	171
Scheduled tribe	11.3	135	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Other backward class	8.1	5,054	76.4	64.2	31.9	68.3	7.9	70.2	23.7	10.7	43.2	0.8	4.4	15.5	409
Other	10.5	127	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
Total	8.0	7,658	73.2	61.8	30.5	67.2	7.2	68.9	22.5	10.0	41.3	0.5	6.8	15.2	609

Note: ORT includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids. Total includes children belonging to “other” religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately

¹ Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional healer

² Includes antimotility drugs, other drugs, and unknown drugs

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given							Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know				Total
Age in months																		
<6	(8.9)	(40.4)	(30.8)	(12.2)	(7.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.3)	(32.9)	(37.4)	(7.4)	(1.4)	(14.8)	(3.7)	100.0	(8.9)	(26.7)	37
6-11	3.4	25.0	48.4	19.1	4.1	0.0	100.0	0.5	25.8	45.2	20.3	3.8	2.7	1.7	100.0	2.3	38.8	99
12-23	8.2	21.9	49.2	15.9	4.3	0.5	100.0	1.1	20.6	53.3	17.6	1.2	5.2	0.9	100.0	7.5	54.7	187
24-35	11.2	20.4	42.7	18.0	7.8	0.0	100.0	2.2	17.3	49.4	22.9	7.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	4.8	47.6	102
36-47	5.8	25.7	41.3	20.7	5.8	0.7	100.0	2.7	26.6	47.3	17.2	3.2	2.3	0.7	100.0	3.2	56.2	117
48-59	5.6	28.1	41.8	21.3	3.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	28.8	38.7	20.9	7.3	3.2	1.2	100.0	5.6	62.0	68
Sex																		
Male	8.7	25.6	42.4	18.1	4.9	0.2	100.0	2.0	25.2	46.0	19.0	2.7	4.5	0.7	100.0	7.4	50.5	303
Female	5.7	23.8	46.6	18.0	5.6	0.3	100.0	1.0	22.2	49.2	18.2	4.7	3.3	1.4	100.0	3.2	50.2	306
Residence																		
Urban	9.0	21.4	47.4	17.3	4.9	0.0	100.0	1.5	24.2	49.8	17.7	2.7	3.9	0.3	100.0	6.5	53.6	296
Rural	5.5	27.8	41.8	18.8	5.5	0.5	100.0	1.5	23.3	45.5	19.4	4.7	4.0	1.7	100.0	4.1	47.2	313
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	(4.6)	(36.9)	(42.3)	(13.1)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.6)	(34.8)	(44.2)	(13.2)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.6)	(60.5)	36
5-9 years complete	5.9	26.0	45.3	14.4	7.9	0.4	100.0	1.3	23.9	48.0	15.9	5.6	3.5	1.8	100.0	5.0	49.7	181
10-11 years complete	8.3	32.9	30.7	23.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	0.9	28.6	40.7	22.0	4.9	2.8	0.0	100.0	6.4	47.8	147
12 or more years complete	8.2	16.3	53.0	18.2	3.9	0.4	100.0	1.5	18.8	51.9	19.2	2.2	5.1	1.3	100.0	5.0	50.7	238
Religion																		
Hindu	7.6	24.0	44.2	18.3	5.6	0.3	100.0	1.5	23.0	49.2	18.0	3.5	3.7	1.0	100.0	5.4	51.1	542
Muslim	(4.5)	(29.5)	(50.2)	(11.7)	(4.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(26.5)	(44.3)	(20.5)	(7.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.5)	(44.5)	39
Christian	(3.5)	(31.4)	(43.0)	(22.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.6)	(33.0)	(20.4)	(26.5)	(2.7)	(10.4)	(3.3)	100.0	(3.5)	(43.3)	28

Continued...

Table 56 Feeding practices during diarrhoea—Continued

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given							Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding ¹	Percentage given ORT and continued feeding ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea	
	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Don't know	Total	More	Same as usual	Somewhat less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know				Total
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	5.8	29.9	42.7	12.5	8.6	0.5	100.0	0.9	28.6	45.2	13.9	5.9	4.2	1.2	100.0	5.1	52.7	171
Other backward class	7.9	23.5	44.0	20.7	3.7	0.2	100.0	1.4	22.8	46.9	21.1	2.7	4.1	1.0	100.0	5.3	49.7	409
Total	7.2	24.7	44.5	18.1	5.2	0.3	100.0	1.5	23.7	47.6	18.6	3.7	3.9	1.0	100.0	5.3	50.3	609

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Total includes children whose mothers have less than 5 years of schooling, children belonging to "other" religions, schedule tribe children and children whose belonging to "other" caste/tribe, who are not shown separately

ORT = Oral rehydration therapy, which includes a solution prepared from an oral rehydration salt (ORS) packet and/or gruel and/or increased fluids

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 57 Knowledge of ORS packets

Percentage of all women and percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets for treatment of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	All women		Women who gave birth in the past five years	
	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women	Percentage who know about ORS packets	Number of women
Age				
15-19	65.0	3,901	85.9	124
20-24	77.6	4,450	87.1	1,810
25-34	84.0	8,896	86.7	3,831
35-49	81.1	11,574	85.0	369
Residence				
Urban	80.5	14,665	87.8	3,009
Rural	78.0	14,155	85.7	3,124
Schooling				
No schooling	75.9	4,614	81.3	346
<5 years complete	81.6	1,091	83.9	109
5-9 years complete	80.4	8,455	84.8	1,845
10-11 years complete	79.1	5,433	88.5	1,357
12 or more years complete	79.7	9,227	88.1	2,477
Religion				
Hindu	79.6	26,092	87.2	5,496
Muslim	77.5	1,328	85.3	300
Christian	74.5	1,387	80.4	335
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	80.0	8,282	88.2	1,811
Scheduled tribe	72.3	509	79.0	107
Other backward class	79.3	19,467	86.6	4,107
Other	73.0	552	75.7	109
Total	79.3	28,820	86.7	6,134

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

ORS = Oral rehydration salt

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Age in months											
<12	61.4	56.2	47.9	54.1	1,347	na	na	54.5	1,347	81.3	734
12-23	67.3	64.8	53.0	63.2	1,560	na	na	62.9	1,560	82.9	982
24-35	65.1	63.3	49.1	60.0	1,500	na	na	61.3	1,500	83.7	920
36-47	59.7	57.8	44.7	55.8	1,733	52.3	1,733	56.4	1,733	83.9	978
48-59	61.3	59.0	43.0	57.3	1,518	53.0	1,518	57.2	1,518	81.0	868
60-71	52.2	49.4	38.3	47.2	1,441	45.4	1,441	na	na	na	na
0-35	64.8	61.7	50.1	59.4	4,407	na	na	59.8	4,407	82.7	2,636
36-71	57.9	55.6	42.2	53.7	4,692	50.4	4,692	na	na	na	na
Sex											
Male	60.7	58.0	45.1	55.8	4,685	50.0	2,442	57.6	3,919	83.0	2,256
Female	61.8	59.1	46.9	57.0	4,414	50.8	2,251	59.5	3,739	82.2	2,225
Residence											
Urban	52.4	49.5	39.0	47.2	4,333	43.3	2,325	49.9	3,629	81.0	1,809
Rural	69.3	66.8	52.4	64.8	4,766	57.4	2,367	66.3	4,028	83.8	2,672
Mother's schooling											
No schooling	73.3	71.7	53.0	69.5	542	65.6	332	71.6	430	76.0	308
<5 years complete	64.9	63.4	50.1	60.1	178	49.5	107	66.3	141	82.1	93
5-9 years complete	65.0	62.1	49.0	59.7	2,841	54.2	1,530	61.3	2,332	83.9	1,430
10-11 years complete	64.2	61.9	49.2	59.7	2,073	52.0	1,100	61.4	1,751	83.2	1,075
12 or more years complete	54.3	51.3	40.3	49.6	3,464	42.7	1,624	52.4	3,005	82.5	1,575
Religion											
Hindu	62.4	59.8	46.9	57.8	8,193	51.2	4,218	59.7	6,887	83.0	4,113
Muslim	46.5	43.8	33.6	39.9	434	38.3	235	42.9	360	74.6	154
Christian	53.7	49.7	42.5	47.8	468	48.7	238	51.7	408	82.1	211

Continued...

Table 58 ICDS coverage and utilization of ICDS services—Continued

Percentage of children under age six years who received any service and received specific services from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) in the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of children age 0-71 months who received from an AWC					Children age 36-71 months		Children age 0-59 months		Children age 0-59 months who were weighed at an AWC	
	Any benefits ¹	Supplementary food ²	Any immunizations	Health check-ups	Number of children	Percentage who went for early childhood care/preschool to an AWC	Number of children	Percentage of children who were weighed at an AWC	Number of children	Percentage whose mothers received counselling from an AWC after child was weighed	Number of children
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	68.4	66.1	52.8	64.4	2,752	58.0	1,386	65.7	2,341	83.6	1,537
Scheduled tribe	59.8	58.3	44.0	55.9	162	61.7	78	55.9	135	83.4	75
Other backward class	58.5	55.7	43.5	53.3	6,024	47.4	3,146	55.8	5,054	82.2	2,819
Other	42.5	36.9	24.7	39.1	158	26.2	81	38.8	127	(75.0)	49
Total	61.2	58.5	46.0	56.4	9,099	50.4	4,692	58.5	7,658	82.6	4,481

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services

¹ AWC benefits for children include distribution of supplementary food, growth monitoring, immunizations, health check-ups, and preschool schooling

² Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis or given in the form of take home rations

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 59 Utilization of ICDS services during pregnancy and while breastfeeding

Percentage of children under age six years whose mothers received specific benefits from an *anganwadi* centre (AWC) during pregnancy and while breastfeeding, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Mother received from an AWC during pregnancy					Mother received from an AWC while breastfeeding ²				
	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children	Any benefits	Supplementary food ¹	Health check-ups	Health and nutrition education	Number of children breastfed
Residence										
Urban	53.0	51.2	50.7	48.4	4,333	50.6	49.5	48.3	47.0	4,332
Rural	72.8	71.0	69.9	67.5	4,766	70.6	69.6	67.8	65.9	4,764
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	73.7	72.6	70.9	68.7	542	73.0	72.2	70.4	68.6	541
<5 years complete	73.5	73.3	66.9	60.0	178	65.2	64.3	59.1	56.8	178
5-9 years complete	67.3	65.4	64.9	62.1	2,841	65.2	64.1	62.5	60.4	2,841
10-11 years complete	67.6	65.3	64.9	62.5	2,073	65.5	64.2	62.9	61.6	2,072
12 or more years complete	55.4	53.8	53.0	51.2	3,464	53.0	52.0	50.7	49.3	3,464
Religion										
Hindu	64.9	63.2	62.3	59.8	8,193	62.6	61.6	60.0	58.3	8,191
Muslim	41.8	40.0	39.9	38.9	434	41.7	41.0	40.0	39.4	434
Christian	55.9	52.6	53.9	51.0	468	52.0	49.8	48.6	46.9	468
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	73.2	71.3	70.3	68.1	2,752	70.7	69.7	68.0	66.5	2,752
Scheduled tribe	59.2	58.8	57.3	53.3	162	57.6	57.2	54.3	50.6	162
Other backward class	59.6	57.9	57.2	54.8	6,024	57.4	56.2	54.8	53.1	6,023
Other	36.9	35.7	35.4	33.3	158	39.9	39.4	38.0	37.3	157
Total	63.3	61.5	60.8	58.4	9,099	61.1	60.0	58.5	56.9	9,097

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

ICDS = Integrated Child Development Services;

¹ Supplementary food includes both food cooked and served at the AWC on a daily basis and food given in the form of take home rations

² Services are usually provided to breastfeeding mothers during the first six months of breastfeeding

Table 60 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	12.9	26.0	-0.6	17.2	29.6	9.8	-0.9	9.3	24.7	1.5	-1.2	454
6-8	11.0	19.6	-0.3	12.4	23.7	6.7	-0.8	6.4	19.0	1.4	-0.9	321
9-11	12.3	21.7	-0.5	9.6	23.5	6.9	-0.8	6.1	21.9	2.3	-0.9	314
12-17	15.0	34.5	-1.1	7.4	19.9	4.6	-0.7	6.6	23.5	2.7	-1.1	726
18-23	15.3	35.0	-1.3	8.0	19.2	2.0	-0.8	6.8	23.4	0.5	-1.2	720
24-35	10.3	25.0	-1.0	6.7	18.7	3.7	-0.8	6.3	23.1	1.8	-1.1	1,404
36-47	8.2	25.9	-1.0	6.8	18.3	4.8	-0.8	6.0	23.2	1.6	-1.1	1,630
48-59	9.0	26.2	-1.2	6.0	17.5	5.7	-0.9	6.6	26.5	0.7	-1.3	1,425
Sex												
Male	12.0	28.7	-1.1	9.1	21.5	4.4	-0.9	7.6	25.4	1.6	-1.2	3,534
Female	9.6	25.5	-0.9	6.5	17.9	5.6	-0.7	5.5	22.1	1.4	-1.1	3,460
Birth interval in months³												
First birth ⁴	10.7	24.9	-0.9	7.8	18.9	5.0	-0.8	6.7	22.2	1.2	-1.1	3,326
<24	13.7	35.6	-1.3	7.0	20.1	3.4	-0.9	9.2	30.5	1.2	-1.4	977
24-47	10.7	28.9	-1.1	8.0	21.8	5.2	-0.9	5.4	25.7	1.8	-1.2	1,599
48+	8.7	23.0	-0.8	8.6	18.7	6.2	-0.7	5.2	19.2	2.2	-1.0	850
Birth order³												
1	10.7	24.9	-0.9	7.7	18.8	5.1	-0.8	6.6	22.0	1.2	-1.1	3,300
2-3	11.1	29.2	-1.1	7.8	20.2	5.0	-0.8	6.5	25.1	1.7	-1.2	3,315
4-5	8.0	31.6	-1.2	11.9	29.6	0.8	-1.3	5.2	37.9	1.4	-1.6	128
Size at birth³												
Very small	15.9	37.4	-1.5	12.8	29.1	4.2	-1.3	13.4	44.8	0.0	-1.8	95
Small	12.6	31.8	-1.3	7.4	23.2	2.5	-1.0	9.3	34.1	0.7	-1.5	581
Average or larger	10.6	26.6	-1.0	7.8	19.2	5.3	-0.8	6.2	22.5	1.6	-1.1	6,064

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—Continued

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Residence												
Urban	11.1	25.5	-0.9	8.1	19.0	6.6	-0.7	6.7	21.5	1.9	-1.0	3,262
Rural	10.6	28.6	-1.1	7.6	20.3	3.5	-0.9	6.4	25.7	1.1	-1.2	3,732
Mother's schooling⁵												
No schooling	15.3	39.7	-1.3	8.4	22.0	4.6	-0.9	8.9	30.2	2.5	-1.4	397
<5 years complete	10.3	32.6	-1.3	5.2	18.5	5.8	-0.8	7.8	26.8	4.1	-1.3	121
5-9 years complete	11.0	28.6	-1.1	7.8	19.3	3.5	-0.9	7.2	26.6	1.7	-1.2	2,126
10-11 years complete	9.9	27.9	-1.1	8.1	20.9	3.8	-0.9	6.6	25.8	1.2	-1.2	1,549
12 or more years complete	10.7	23.4	-0.9	7.9	19.1	6.9	-0.7	5.6	19.3	1.2	-1.0	2,650
Religion												
Hindu	11.1	27.6	-1.0	7.8	19.6	5.0	-0.8	6.7	23.7	1.5	-1.1	6,261
Muslim	8.7	21.5	-0.7	11.5	22.3	3.8	-0.9	6.4	23.2	2.6	-1.0	350
Christian	9.3	24.7	-1.0	5.5	19.7	4.5	-0.8	4.4	24.7	0.9	-1.1	379
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	12.5	32.1	-1.1	7.5	21.7	4.3	-0.9	8.3	28.3	1.2	-1.3	2,189
Scheduled tribe	9.5	25.7	-1.0	11.7	26.1	6.3	-0.9	6.9	33.0	5.4	-1.2	117
Other backward class	10.1	24.9	-0.9	8.1	18.8	5.3	-0.7	5.9	21.6	1.5	-1.1	4,575
Other	11.1	22.5	-0.8	3.0	9.3	0.7	-0.7	0.0	11.3	0.0	-0.9	111
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	10.8	27.2	-1.0	7.8	19.7	5.0	-0.8	6.5	23.8	1.5	-1.1	6,751
Not interviewed but in the household	13.9	25.7	-0.9	13.4	20.6	5.4	-0.9	9.3	24.7	0.0	-1.2	91
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁶	8.7	27.0	-0.8	5.3	18.5	2.7	-0.7	5.0	20.8	2.3	-0.9	151

Continued...

Table 60 Nutritional status of children—*Continued*

Percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ²	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status⁷												
Underweight (BMI <18.5)	14.0	33.0	-1.3	9.7	25.6	3.0	-1.1	9.7	35.3	0.9	-1.5	972
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	11.3	27.5	-1.0	8.5	20.9	5.5	-0.8	6.7	23.6	1.4	-1.1	3,780
Overweight (BMI ≥25.0)	8.8	23.9	-1.0	6.0	14.8	4.9	-0.6	5.0	19.0	1.7	-1.0	2,069
Child's living arrangements												
Living with both parents	11.1	27.6	-1.0	8.0	20.0	5.3	-0.8	6.8	24.2	1.5	-1.1	5,842
Living with one or neither parent	9.7	24.6	-1.0	7.1	18.3	3.1	-0.8	5.1	21.3	1.3	-1.1	1,152
Total	10.8	27.1	-1.0	7.9	19.7	5.0	-0.8	6.5	23.8	1.5	-1.1	6,994
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	10.9	30.9	-1.1	8.9	22.2	3.6	-1.0	6.4	29.8	1.9	-1.3	1,479

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO Reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Total includes children of birth order 6+, children whose size at birth is not known, children belonging to "other" religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known, and children whose mother's nutritional status is missing, who are not shown separately.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children

² Includes children who are below-3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Standards population median

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

⁴ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

⁵ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the preceding 2 months. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 70.

Table 61 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed, and the percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour and one day of birth, and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among last-born children born in the past two years:			Number of last-born children	Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:	
	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth ¹	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth ²		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed ³	Number of last-born ever breastfed children
Residence						
Urban	93.7	56.7	86.3	1,298	13.4	1,217
Rural	95.6	54.4	89.5	1,587	13.6	1,517
Sex						
Male	94.1	56.2	87.1	1,484	14.1	1,396
Female	95.4	54.6	89.1	1,402	13.0	1,338
Mother's schooling						
No schooling	93.5	54.6	89.3	142	9.9	132
<5 years complete	97.5	55.0	88.0	51	21.0	50
5-9 years complete	93.6	56.5	87.2	845	12.9	791
10-11 years complete	94.8	60.2	88.8	628	14.8	595
12 or more years complete	95.5	52.3	88.1	1,220	13.4	1,165
Religion						
Hindu	94.8	55.6	88.4	2,621	13.1	2,483
Muslim	94.5	55.8	85.8	127	15.5	120
Christian	94.9	52.8	83.3	136	19.5	129
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	95.5	57.3	91.4	913	12.2	873
Scheduled tribe	98.7	56.9	91.7	57	10.5	57
Other backward class	94.4	54.8	86.7	1,860	14.0	1,756
Other	88.9	43.5	75.2	54	22.9	48
Total	94.7	55.4	88.1	2,886	13.5	2,734

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the past two years whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Total includes children belonging to "other" religions, children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Includes children who started breastfeeding immediately after birth

² Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

³ Children given something other than breastmilk during the first three days of life

⁴ Doctor, nurse, midwife, auxiliary nurse midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel

Table 62 Breastfeeding status by age

Percent distribution of youngest children under two years living with the mother by breastfeeding status, percentage currently breastfeeding, and percentage of all children under two years using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Age in months	Not breastfeeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breastfeeding and consuming:				Total	Percentage currently breastfeeding	Number of youngest children under two years living with the mother	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under two years
			Plain water only	Non-milk liquids/juice	Other milk	Complementary foods					
<2	5.1	62.0	10.5	1.2	5.7	15.4	100.0	94.9	123	4.5	127
2-3	3.7	54.2	16.4	0.6	16.9	8.2	100.0	96.3	213	8.0	216
4-5	11.4	36.3	14.8	0.6	14.9	21.9	100.0	88.6	247	15.3	248
6-8	6.7	7.3	8.6	1.9	8.0	67.5	100.0	93.3	394	20.4	399
9-11	19.0	2.4	6.7	1.5	3.1	67.3	100.0	81.0	354	34.1	356
12-17	37.7	2.2	1.9	0.5	0.9	56.7	100.0	62.3	773	37.0	794
18-23	59.5	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	38.7	100.0	40.5	705	35.4	766
<4	4.2	57.0	14.3	0.9	12.8	10.9	100.0	95.8	335	6.7	343
<6	7.2	48.3	14.5	0.7	13.7	15.6	100.0	92.8	582	10.3	591
6-9	10.2	6.6	8.4	2.0	6.7	66.2	100.0	89.8	498	22.2	504
12-15	31.2	2.9	2.7	0.5	0.9	61.9	100.0	68.8	528	33.9	541
12-23	48.1	1.5	1.4	0.3	0.5	48.1	100.0	51.9	1,478	36.2	1,560
20-23	63.5	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	34.4	100.0	36.5	446	34.6	492

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids/juice, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹				Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predom- inant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of children	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF prac- tices ⁶	Number of children	Breast- milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF prac- tices ⁶	Number of children
Age in months																		
6-8	na	na	na	411	15.9	52.7	11.7	368	(58.0)	(39.7)	(52.8)	(19.4)	27	97.1	17.5	52.7	12.2	395
9-11	na	na	na	359	39.7	29.5	17.6	287	71.4	70.7	74.8	35.5	67	94.6	45.6	38.1	21.0	354
12-17	na	na	na	790	60.3	38.3	25.2	481	70.6	70.9	73.0	43.7	292	88.9	64.3	51.4	32.2	773
18-23	na	na	na	723	70.2	43.2	31.2	286	71.8	83.1	71.5	53.2	419	83.2	77.8	60.0	44.3	704
Sex																		
Male	17.0	2.5	3.8	2,087	45.4	42.4	20.4	711	71.8	74.8	71.5	46.1	424	89.4	56.4	53.2	30.0	1,135
Female	17.7	1.8	4.0	1,993	47.9	40.1	22.4	711	69.9	77.7	72.0	48.2	380	89.5	58.3	51.2	31.4	1,092
Residence																		
Urban	17.0	2.0	3.9	1,891	45.2	43.6	20.9	604	70.0	74.8	70.9	42.6	394	88.2	56.9	54.4	29.4	998
Rural	17.6	2.3	4.0	2,189	47.7	39.5	21.8	818	71.6	77.4	72.5	51.5	411	90.5	57.6	50.5	31.7	1,229
Mother's schooling																		
No schooling	(21.0)	*	*	203	39.1	46.3	21.4	90	(62.7)	(66.5)	(68.5)	(48.4)	37	89.2	47.0	52.7	29.2	127
<5 years complete	a	a	a	69	(46.4)	(48.9)	(34.7)	29	*	*	*	*	15	(93.5)	(55.5)	(58.2)	(38.1)	44
5-9 years complete	17.2	(0.8)	3.3	1,211	49.2	37.5	21.1	404	69.3	69.4	71.3	46.0	240	88.6	56.7	50.1	30.4	644
10-11 years complete	18.0	2.9	4.5	887	50.9	36.1	19.1	315	70.4	81.4	71.7	50.7	174	89.5	61.8	48.8	30.3	489
12 or more years complete	16.4	2.6	4.0	1,709	43.8	45.4	22.2	583	72.7	79.4	72.1	46.0	340	89.9	56.9	55.2	31.0	923

Continued...

Table 63 Median duration of breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices—*Continued*

Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years and percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother who were fed with appropriate feeding practices based on the number of food groups and times they were fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by breastfeeding status and background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the last three years ¹			Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among nonbreastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:						
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding ²	Number of children	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of children	Milk or milk products ⁵	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁴	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children	Breast-milk, milk, or milk products ⁷	4+ food groups ³	Minimum meal frequency ⁸	With 3 IYCF practices ⁶	Number of children
Religion																		
Hindu	17.4	2.3	4.0	3,685	46.9	41.3	21.8	1,302	70.9	76.2	71.8	46.6	726	89.6	57.4	52.2	30.7	2,029
Muslim	(18.7)	a	a	187	47.6	41.2	20.0	57	(70.9)	(74.4)	(68.8)	(56.3)	31	89.8	56.9	50.9	32.7	89
Christian	(15.5)	*	(3.8)	206	40.0	38.8	12.8	61	(70.3)	(76.7)	(72.3)	(49.0)	47	87.0	56.0	53.4	28.6	108
Caste/tribe																		
Scheduled caste	20.9	2.7	3.8	1,226	45.6	39.8	22.1	515	71.4	72.2	71.2	44.8	193	92.2	52.9	48.4	28.3	708
Scheduled tribe	*	a	a	75	(59.7)	(36.4)	(20.3)	31	*	*	*	*	10	(81.7)	(52.4)	(33.4)	(18.3)	41
Other backward class	16.4	2.1	4.1	2,701	47.0	41.8	20.8	854	71.3	78.1	72.8	48.2	584	88.4	59.6	54.4	31.9	1,438
Other	*	*	*	77	*	*	*	22	*	*	*	*	18	(88.8)	(58.7)	(64.5)	(41.9)	40
Total	17.4	2.2	3.9	4,080	46.6	41.2	21.4	1,422	70.9	76.2	71.7	47.1	805	89.5	57.3	52.3	30.7	2,227

Note: Total includes children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

a = Omitted because the smoothed percentage is below 50% in the first age cell (<2 months) and therefore the median cannot be calculated

na = Not applicable

¹ Median durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. It is assumed that children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

² Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water and/or non-milk liquids only

³ Food groups are: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gruel, fortified baby food; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; g. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts; h. foods made with oil, fat, ghee, or butter

⁴ Receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for breastfed infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for breastfed children 9-23 months

⁵ Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁶ Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

⁷ Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

⁸ Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 4 and 6.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 64 Child feeding practices and nutritional status of children by district

Among last-born children in the past 2 years, percentage breastfed within one hour of birth, percentage of youngest children under age 6 months living with the mother who are exclusively breastfed, and percentage of children under age five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

District	Among last-born children in the past 2 years	Number of children	Percentage of children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Height-for-age ²	Weight-for-height	Weight-for-age	Number of children
	Percentage breastfed within one hour of birth		Percentage below -2 SD ³		Percentage below -2 SD ³	Percentage below -2 SD ³		
Ariyalur	44.7	25	*	6	37.0	20.2	29.7	60
Chennai	43.0	121	*	37	30.9	18.1	17.2	392
Coimbatore	64.1	142	*	24	27.3	21.3	22.9	386
Cuddalore	54.1	101	*	24	28.2	19.7	25.0	280
Dharmapuri	43.7	63	*	10	24.2	33.0	29.6	126
Dindigul	78.1	103	*	20	31.1	26.5	29.8	234
Erode	78.4	122	*	30	25.5	16.2	16.1	273
Kancheepuram	59.7	144	*	30	25.0	13.9	16.1	375
Kanniyakumari	41.6	80	*	11	17.2	9.0	12.8	215
Karur	63.6	55	*	11	27.5	23.0	28.9	134
Krishnagiri	64.9	98	(54.5)	24	25.1	20.1	23.1	199
Madurai	49.5	99	*	29	21.2	12.7	19.5	279
Nagapattinam	59.5	60	*	10	24.5	17.4	22.9	136
Namakkal	65.0	60	*	12	25.2	15.0	18.0	161
Perambalur	34.9	22	*	4	24.0	18.2	22.0	49
Pudukkottai	31.0	73	(37.7)	18	26.7	20.9	25.0	177
Ramanathapuram	42.7	54	*	10	22.5	17.0	22.5	126
Salem	46.4	171	*	29	27.0	22.5	22.2	367
Sivaganga	41.6	54	*	14	20.9	18.8	22.7	140
Thanjavur	55.4	97	*	22	26.0	20.4	22.9	222
The Nilgiris	51.7	31	*	8	33.1	31.0	30.7	70
Theni	55.8	45	*	7	27.4	14.0	22.0	115
Thiruvallur	66.8	133	*	22	30.1	23.3	26.6	308
Thiruvarur	51.0	55	*	8	28.4	22.1	29.6	129
Thoothukkudi	55.5	60	*	18	21.2	12.4	17.6	156
Tiruchirappalli	42.7	100	*	15	30.0	19.0	27.6	265
Tirunelveli	55.9	98	*	22	30.8	12.9	22.7	215
Tiruppur	55.8	110	*	14	29.4	20.4	24.9	274
Tiruvannamalai	49.9	96	*	18	24.5	34.6	34.7	206
Vellore	70.6	185	(43.5)	42	29.0	27.5	32.6	410
Viluppuram	45.5	160	*	20	31.8	16.3	28.6	365
Virudhunagar	51.3	69	*	13	29.9	17.7	25.7	152
Tamil Nadu	55.4	2,886	48.4	582	27.1	19.7	23.8	6,994

¹ Based on the youngest child living with the mother

² Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2, or in the few cases when the age of the child is unknown and the child is less than 85 cm; standing height is measured for all other children.

³ Based on the WHO Growth Standards population median

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16 and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (< 7.0 g/dl)		
Age in months					
6-11	29.3	25.2	0.3	54.9	672
12-23	28.2	31.0	1.7	60.8	1,538
24-35	28.0	23.7	0.9	52.6	1,494
36-47	26.4	17.7	0.5	44.7	1,720
48-59	26.3	14.9	0.9	42.1	1,496
Sex					
Male	27.4	22.8	1.0	51.2	3,523
Female	27.4	21.3	0.9	49.5	3,397
Birth order¹					
1	26.0	21.8	0.7	48.5	3,250
2-3	28.7	22.4	1.1	52.2	3,290
4-5	33.1	24.7	2.2	60.0	124
Residence					
Urban	27.5	20.2	0.5	48.2	3,262
Rural	27.3	23.8	1.3	52.3	3,658
Mother's schooling²					
No schooling	27.5	23.7	2.0	53.2	413
<5 years complete	30.8	34.8	0.0	65.6	123
5-9 years complete	27.2	22.7	0.9	50.9	2,089
10-11 years complete	28.1	22.2	1.3	51.6	1,539
12 or more years complete	26.8	20.9	0.5	48.3	2,595
Religion					
Hindu	27.6	22.4	0.9	50.8	6,205
Muslim	27.1	24.4	1.6	53.0	337
Christian	24.6	15.3	0.5	40.4	374
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	27.4	24.0	0.8	52.2	2,147
Scheduled tribe	28.6	16.9	0.5	45.9	119
Other backward class	27.3	21.4	1.0	49.6	4,540
Other	29.4	19.3	2.2	50.9	112
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	27.4	22.1	0.9	50.5	6,672
Not interviewed but in the household	20.8	26.3	0.0	47.1	87
Not interviewed, and not in the household ³	29.4	17.2	1.2	47.8	161

Continued...

Table 65 Prevalence of anaemia in children—*Continued*

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16 and totals for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children
	Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (< 7.0 g/dl)		
Child's living arrangements					
Living with both parents	26.8	22.4	0.9	50.2	5,866
Living with one or neither parent	30.6	20.2	0.9	51.6	1,054
Mother's anaemia status⁴					
Not anaemic	26.2	18.7	0.7	45.6	2,940
Mildly anaemic	27.7	23.9	1.0	52.6	2,795
Moderately/ severely anaemic	29.5	27.8	1.1	58.4	1,014
Total	27.4	22.1	0.9	50.4	6,920
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	27.1	34.7	2.5	64.2	1,416

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes children of birth order 6+, children belonging to "other" religions and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

¹ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed

² For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

³ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁴ Mildly anaemic is classified as 10.0-11.9 g/dl for non-pregnant women and 10.0-10.9 g/dl for pregnant women. Moderately/severely anaemic is <10.0 g/dl. Adjusted for altitude and for smoking status. Excludes children whose mother's anaemia status is not known.

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16, and total from NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months		Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Age in months										
6-8	na	na	na	na	na	33.0	32.1	399	83.5	406
9-11	64.2	45.8	354	74.0	356	34.3	38.9	356	80.8	364
12-17	81.8	64.8	773	74.2	794	35.1	51.4	794	84.5	789
18-23	89.8	80.6	705	75.8	766	35.7	53.9	766	85.2	772
24-35	na	na	na	70.6	1,500	34.3	56.6	1,500	83.1	1,527
36-47	na	na	na	65.6	1,733	35.0	55.6	1,733	84.2	1,748
48-59	na	na	na	61.0	1,518	31.5	55.3	1,518	84.9	1,542
Sex										
Male	80.3	65.3	930	67.5	3,398	34.1	52.9	3,606	84.3	3,654
Female	82.6	69.2	902	69.2	3,269	34.0	52.9	3,461	83.8	3,494
Birth order										
1	80.5	64.7	815	68.3	3,297	35.2	53.1	3,491	84.5	3,362
2-3	82.6	69.6	975	68.2	3,241	32.8	53.1	3,444	84.2	3,376
4-5	(74.7)	(59.0)	40	74.0	122	36.3	45.5	125	71.5	129
Breastfeeding status										
Breastfeeding	76.1	60.0	1,054	75.5	1,352	35.7	46.5	1,720	84.0	1,688
Not breastfeeding	88.6	77.0	778	66.5	5,315	33.5	55.0	5,347	84.1	5,185
Residence										
Urban	82.2	67.2	814	65.9	3,169	32.3	52.9	3,354	90.5	3,411
Rural	80.9	67.2	1,018	70.5	3,498	35.6	52.9	3,712	78.2	3,737

Continued...

Table 66 Micronutrient intake among children—*Continued*

Percentage of youngest children age 9-23 months living with the mother who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, percentage of children age 9-59 months who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey and percentage of children age 6-59 months who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and who live in households using iodized salt, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Youngest children age 9-23 months living with their mother			Children age 9-59 months		Children age 6-59 months			Children age 6-59 months in households with salt tested	
	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in past 24 hours ¹	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in past 24 hours ²	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in past 6 months	Number of children	Percentage given iron supplements in past 7 days	Percentage given deworming medication in past 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage living in households using iodized salt ⁴	Number of children
Mother's schooling										
No schooling	76.2	61.9	104	68.6	396	38.1	46.5	419	75.2	421
<5 years complete	(81.2)	(60.7)	40	73.5	130	41.8	50.7	134	82.1	130
5-9 years complete	80.0	65.5	556	67.8	2,067	33.2	52.6	2,157	77.6	2,135
10-11 years complete	81.6	72.3	414	68.7	1,556	32.5	54.0	1,631	86.6	1,610
12 or more years complete	83.3	66.7	718	68.2	2,518	34.6	53.6	2,726	89.0	2,692
Religion										
Hindu	81.6	67.0	1,672	68.2	5,993	33.8	53.1	6,354	83.7	6,381
Muslim	77.7	70.8	73	67.8	314	36.5	48.6	329	87.9	355
Christian	82.2	69.7	87	71.0	357	35.5	53.9	380	87.1	408
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	77.9	64.6	565	68.8	2,011	37.4	52.0	2,157	77.4	2,191
Scheduled tribe	(83.7)	(63.8)	35	69.1	114	30.6	49.0	120	77.2	117
Other backward class	83.3	68.7	1,201	68.4	4,432	33.1	53.6	4,671	87.5	4,717
Other	(73.4)	(60.9)	32	57.2	110	13.8	45.8	118	77.7	120
Total	81.5	67.2	1,832	68.3	6,667	34.0	52.9	7,067	84.0	7,148
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	61.9	35.0	355	33.1	1,423	10.0	12.0	1,510	63.9	1,527

Note: Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Information on vitamin A supplementation is based on the vaccination card (where available) and mother's recall. Total includes children of birth order 6+, children belonging to "other" religions, and children whose caste/tribe is not known, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, carrots, squash, and sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside, dark green leafy vegetables, ripe mango, papaya, cantaloupe, and jackfruit

² Includes meat and organ meats, fish, poultry, or eggs

³ Deworming for intestinal worms

⁴ Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested. Includes children whose mothers were not interviewed except for birth order and breastfeeding status, and mother's schooling. For mother's schooling, excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the household schedule.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 67 Presence of iodized salt in household

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Residence		
Urban	89.1	13,073
Rural	76.2	12,535
Religion of household head		
Hindu	82.3	23,120
Muslim	90.2	1,162
Christian	84.7	1,311
Caste/tribe of household head		
Scheduled caste	76.2	6,904
Scheduled tribe	75.9	486
Other backward class	85.5	17,720
Other	83.7	474
Don't know	(73.7)	24
Total	82.8	25,608
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	65.5	6,260

Note: Total includes households belonging to "other" religions, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 68 Presence of iodized salt in household by district

Percentage of households with salt tested for iodine content that have iodized salt, by district, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

District	Among households with tested salt:	
	Percentage with iodized salt	Number of households
Ariyalur	62.8	258
Chennai	96.4	1,771
Coimbatore	90.7	1,342
Cuddalore	73.6	870
Dharmapuri	81.3	513
Dindigul	81.3	785
Erode	87.3	993
Kancheepuram	91.1	1,504
Kanniyakumari	88.9	668
Karur	89.0	425
Krishnagiri	82.6	637
Madurai	81.8	1,095
Nagapattinam	79.8	569
Namakkal	89.0	656
Perambalur	84.0	203
Pudukkottai	85.1	509
Ramanathapuram	67.5	420
Salem	88.3	1,204
Sivaganga	66.3	449
Thanjavur	78.5	771
The Nilgiris	87.2	279
Theni	61.1	506
Thiruvallur	92.9	1,384
Thiruvarur	76.0	451
Thoothukkudi	67.7	625
Tiruchirappalli	80.1	957
Tirunelveli	54.9	831
Tiruppur	93.1	1,008
Tiruvannamalai	72.2	797
Vellore	87.0	1,311
Viluppuram	87.0	1,098
Virudhunagar	62.8	719
Tamil Nadu	82.8	25,608

Table 69 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number of respondents
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	75.5	10.6	8.0	5.8	100.0	28,820
Pulses or beans	35.1	45.0	18.3	1.6	100.0	28,820
Dark green leafy vegetables	59.6	33.3	6.6	0.5	100.0	28,820
Fruits	19.6	40.2	38.1	2.0	100.0	28,820
Eggs	11.4	59.8	22.7	6.1	100.0	28,820
Fish	4.3	54.7	31.8	9.3	100.0	28,820
Chicken or meat	1.0	60.3	30.9	7.8	100.0	28,820
Fish or chicken or meat	4.7	69.1	21.5	4.7	100.0	28,820
Fried foods	7.1	30.6	50.6	11.7	100.0	28,820
Aerated drinks	3.7	24.4	55.8	16.2	100.0	28,820
MEN						
Milk or curd	81.5	12.6	3.8	2.1	100.0	4,794
Pulses or beans	55.1	31.7	11.9	1.2	100.0	4,794
Dark green leafy vegetables	65.9	27.2	5.7	1.2	100.0	4,794
Fruits	23.8	46.8	28.9	0.5	100.0	4,794
Eggs	13.3	62.2	22.7	1.8	100.0	4,794
Fish	4.8	56.3	35.6	3.3	100.0	4,794
Chicken or meat	1.6	64.9	30.3	3.2	100.0	4,794
Fish or chicken or meat	5.7	71.2	21.3	1.8	100.0	4,794
Fried foods	3.9	32.6	47.1	16.3	100.0	4,794
Aerated drinks	9.0	32.4	45.5	13.1	100.0	4,794

Table 70 Nutritional status of adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific body mass index (BMI) levels, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index: Women ¹					Body Mass Index: Men				
	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of women	<18.5 (total thin)	<17.0 (moderately/ severely thin)	≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	≥30.0 (obese)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	38.5	18.6	6.7	1.5	3,777	39.3	20.3	7.1	1.1	712
20-29	16.6	7.3	23.2	5.8	8,296	11.1	4.1	24.3	3.7	1,405
30-39	8.6	3.6	38.8	10.3	8,100	5.8	2.1	34.9	4.2	1,391
40-49	6.8	2.6	43.3	12.5	7,335	5.7	1.8	37.6	5.2	1,191
Marital status										
Never married	32.6	15.7	9.8	2.2	6,142	22.9	11.2	17.6	2.6	1,761
Currently married	9.3	3.8	37.1	10.1	19,860	6.0	1.9	34.5	4.6	2,907
Widowed/divorced/ separated/deserted	12.0	4.5	35.2	10.1	1,506	(11.7)	(3.4)	(35.5)	(7.3)	30
Residence										
Urban	10.9	4.8	36.2	10.7	13,972	10.7	4.8	30.6	4.3	2,450
Rural	18.5	8.3	25.4	5.8	13,536	14.2	6.0	25.6	3.4	2,248
Schooling										
No schooling	12.8	5.2	29.9	6.6	4,561	10.9	3.6	26.8	3.7	389
<5 years complete	11.6	5.4	38.8	10.2	1,062	6.5	1.8	29.5	2.6	158
5-9 years complete	11.9	5.3	36.7	10.8	8,124	12.8	6.2	29.2	4.0	1,414
10-11 years complete	19.1	9.0	27.5	8.0	5,188	17.8	8.6	26.2	4.8	969
12 or more years complete	15.9	7.0	27.0	6.8	8,573	10.0	3.6	28.6	3.4	1,769
Religion										
Hindu	15.1	6.7	29.7	7.8	24,934	12.4	5.3	27.8	3.9	4,264
Muslim	8.6	4.6	46.4	16.4	1,249	13.9	9.1	38.8	2.6	208
Christian	11.0	4.2	38.6	10.7	1,313	11.1	3.8	26.0	4.9	226
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	17.5	8.0	25.5	6.1	7,900	13.8	6.0	22.0	3.3	1,253
Scheduled tribe	18.2	9.1	21.3	6.8	485	13.5	2.8	19.0	1.8	87
Other backward class	13.4	5.9	33.2	9.2	18,586	11.8	5.2	31.0	4.1	3,304
Other	10.3	4.5	39.5	11.4	527	(16.6)	(9.3)	(16.9)	(2.9)	53
Total age 15-49	14.6	6.5	30.9	8.3	27,508	12.4	5.4	28.2	3.8	4,699
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	7.9	2.6	36.3	8.6	509
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	12.0	5.1	29.0	4.3	5,207
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	28.4	13.5	20.9	5.1	5,600	27.1	12.3	14.5	2.0	5,172

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²). Totals include women/men belonging to "other" religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 71 Prevalence of anaemia in adults

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with anaemia by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16, and total for NFHS-3

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl) ¹	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ²	Number of women	Mild (12.0-12.9 g/dl)	Moderate (9.0-11.9 g/dl)	Severe (<9.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (<13.0 g/dl)	Number of men
Age										
15-19	40.0	12.4	1.5	53.9	3,863	14.6	9.9	1.4	25.8	713
20-29	39.3	13.7	0.9	54.0	9,142	7.4	9.0	0.6	17.0	1,404
30-39	39.9	13.9	1.6	55.4	8,215	9.0	7.7	1.1	17.8	1,386
40-49	39.1	15.0	1.7	55.8	7,336	12.0	10.3	1.7	24.0	1,193
Marital status										
Never married	40.1	12.4	1.3	53.8	6,145	10.2	8.6	0.9	19.8	1,760
Currently married	39.3	14.2	1.3	54.8	20,902	10.0	9.4	1.3	20.6	2,905
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	40.1	16.2	2.6	58.9	1,508	(17.8)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(25.5)	30
Maternity status										
Pregnant	23.7	20.0	0.6	44.3	924	na	na	na	na	na
Breastfeeding	42.6	12.5	1.0	56.1	2,214	na	na	na	na	na
Neither	39.8	13.8	1.5	55.1	25,417	na	na	na	na	na
Residence										
Urban	38.6	13.5	1.0	53.1	14,496	8.6	7.3	0.9	16.8	2,449
Rural	40.5	14.4	1.8	56.6	14,059	11.8	11.1	1.4	24.2	2,246
Schooling										
No schooling	40.0	16.6	2.2	58.8	4,579	14.4	12.3	2.5	29.3	387
<5 years complete	41.0	16.8	1.6	59.4	1,081	12.3	9.8	3.0	25.1	158
5-9 years complete	39.2	14.3	1.6	55.1	8,391	11.8	9.8	0.9	22.5	1,414
10-11 years complete	39.6	13.3	1.4	54.2	5,382	10.7	9.8	1.1	21.6	969
12 or more years complete	39.4	12.3	0.7	52.4	9,121	7.3	7.4	0.8	15.6	1,768
Religion										
Hindu	39.6	13.9	1.4	55.0	25,885	10.0	9.5	1.2	20.7	4,260
Muslim	38.9	14.6	0.7	54.2	1,304	11.6	5.7	0.5	17.8	210
Christian	37.7	13.6	1.0	52.3	1,352	10.4	5.6	0.4	16.5	225
Caste/tribe										
Scheduled caste	40.8	15.5	1.7	58.0	8,219	11.0	11.2	0.9	23.1	1,250
Scheduled tribe	37.4	15.5	2.0	54.9	504	11.7	5.3	0.7	17.7	87
Other backward class	38.9	13.3	1.3	53.4	19,272	9.9	8.6	1.3	19.7	3,304
Other	44.1	11.1	0.8	56.0	549	(2.3)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(2.8)	53
Total age 15-49	39.5	13.9	1.4	54.8	28,555	10.1	9.1	1.1	20.3	4,696
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	16.7	13.3	2.4	32.4	509
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	10.1	9.1	1.1	20.3	4,696
Age 15-49										
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	37.4	13.6	2.2	53.2	5,771	9.2	5.9	1.5	16.5	5,136

Note: Table is based on women and men who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known, using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC)). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin in g/dl = grams per decilitre. Totals include women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

¹ For pregnant women the value is 10.0-10.9 g/dl

² For pregnant women the value is <11.0 g/dl

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 72 Nutritional status and anaemia among children and women by district

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia and percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia and specific body mass index (BMI) levels by district, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

District	Percentage of children having any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Number of children	Percentage of women having any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) ¹	Number of women	Women with BMI <18.5 (total thin)	Women with BMI ≥25.0 (overweight or obese)	Number of women ²
Ariyalur	47.1	56	56.9	252	17.0	21.4	243
Chennai	44.5	422	53.9	2,027	9.4	33.6	1,964
Coimbatore	43.3	386	53.9	1,598	13.8	34.4	1,536
Cuddalore	53.2	274	59.8	1,023	19.3	29.0	984
Dharmapuri	57.9	142	59.1	599	15.7	25.4	585
Dindigul	42.0	242	50.5	928	14.1	26.1	890
Erode	51.0	277	47.6	1,167	10.7	27.4	1,136
Kancheepuram	45.2	373	53.4	1,698	9.4	39.2	1,625
Kanniyakumari	37.5	195	44.6	748	12.3	42.4	737
Karur	53.0	131	56.0	498	14.9	31.4	480
Krishnagiri	52.1	196	47.4	842	18.1	24.4	808
Madurai	54.7	260	52.5	1,109	14.9	35.5	1,072
Nagapattinam	42.3	136	51.6	636	22.7	26.9	611
Namakkal	49.2	161	49.0	711	10.8	24.7	691
Perambalur	56.4	48	59.3	222	17.1	27.8	215
Pudukkottai	44.8	164	54.7	577	23.5	24.7	558
Ramanathapuram	49.5	117	50.3	443	19.2	32.7	430
Salem	50.3	368	54.9	1,412	12.0	29.4	1,368
Sivaganga	51.4	129	54.0	482	20.1	28.4	461
Thanjavur	54.4	208	58.2	838	15.7	33.3	800
The Nilgiris	33.8	71	37.1	327	12.7	23.2	319
Theni	50.0	115	49.9	499	13.6	33.5	484
Thiruvallur	50.0	318	55.1	1,499	11.3	32.3	1,428
Thiruvarur	52.6	121	58.5	492	19.8	29.2	479
Thoothukkudi	56.3	143	58.9	606	17.9	36.0	584
Tiruchirappalli	60.4	257	65.7	946	17.9	31.3	905
Tirunelveli	61.9	198	59.5	968	18.9	29.5	928
Tiruppur	51.7	266	58.6	1,047	11.9	28.0	1,001
Tiruvannamalai	57.9	214	59.0	888	16.1	27.1	848
Vellore	50.4	411	55.5	1,517	14.4	34.3	1,442
Viluppuram	57.0	367	62.9	1,281	18.6	24.6	1,239
Virudhunagar	51.6	153	55.9	673	14.6	32.9	661
Tamil Nadu	50.4	6,920	54.8	28,555	14.6	30.9	27,508

Note: Table is based on children/women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC). 1998. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m²). For pregnant women, the value is <11.0 g/dl

² Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age												
15-24	97.6	96.3	65.6	77.4	70.5	69.6	18.1	10.3	85.8	81.9	1,793	1,371
15-19	97.2	95.0	60.1	72.8	67.2	66.4	14.4	7.7	82.8	75.9	850	727
20-24	98.0	97.9	70.6	82.7	73.5	73.3	21.5	13.2	88.4	88.7	943	644
25-29	96.9	97.4	68.8	82.2	69.1	72.9	18.5	12.9	86.2	87.2	1,018	795
30-39	95.1	95.9	65.6	81.3	70.2	72.8	15.2	12.8	85.5	84.5	1,696	1,416
40-49	91.3	94.7	59.9	78.9	63.9	68.8	12.6	8.2	80.2	83.2	1,557	1,213
Residence												
Urban	96.5	97.1	67.8	81.1	70.1	71.9	16.4	10.6	85.4	85.5	3,010	2,511
Rural	93.8	94.7	61.6	78.2	66.9	69.7	15.6	11.3	83.4	82.1	3,054	2,283
Schooling												
No schooling	87.3	89.6	52.2	68.3	55.0	62.2	5.7	5.4	76.4	72.7	910	402
<5 years complete	85.5	86.7	54.7	73.2	60.8	60.5	9.8	11.5	71.8	78.7	226	159
5-9 years complete	94.3	94.8	62.2	76.8	68.2	65.1	14.3	8.4	83.7	80.2	1,823	1,438
10-11 years complete	98.0	96.9	66.4	79.2	69.7	70.2	18.1	10.8	86.5	82.6	1,141	986
12 or more years complete	99.0	98.6	73.0	85.4	75.2	78.7	21.7	14.2	88.9	90.5	1,965	1,809
Regular media exposure³												
Yes	95.3	96.2	65.3	80.1	68.8	71.2	16.3	11.0	84.6	84.1	5,861	4,732
No	90.2	78.7	47.7	54.5	60.2	43.0	8.0	4.7	77.7	68.6	203	62
Marital status												
Never married	97.1	96.4	62.4	78.3	69.1	70.4	16.9	11.2	83.8	82.4	1,268	1,810
Currently married	94.9	95.8	65.8	80.6	68.7	71.3	16.1	10.8	84.7	84.9	4,472	2,954
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	91.3	(92.6)	57.8	(81.4)	63.0	(62.9)	10.3	(5.5)	81.1	(74.6)	324	30

Continued...

Table 73 Knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS and who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sexual intercourse, who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner, who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to a baby, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of HIV or AIDS		Percentage who know that people can reduce their chances of getting HIV/AIDS by using a condom every time they have sex		Percentage who know that the risk of HIV/AIDS can be reduced by limiting sex to one uninfected partner ¹		Percentage who have a comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ²		Percentage who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from a mother to her baby		Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Whether been away from home for one month or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	97.5	96.5	61.4	84.0	70.1	72.1	10.7	9.7	88.8	85.6	656	1,690
Not been away	94.9	95.7	65.1	77.4	68.3	70.2	16.6	11.6	83.8	83.0	5,409	3,104
Whether been away from home for six months or more at a time in the past 12 months⁴												
Been away	97.3	96.3	59.4	84.0	70.9	71.4	11.0	10.1	89.0	85.8	518	1,441
Not been away	95.0	95.8	65.2	77.9	68.3	70.7	16.4	11.3	83.9	83.1	5,546	3,354
Religion												
Hindu	95.1	95.8	64.7	79.4	69.0	70.3	15.9	11.2	84.1	83.7	5,485	4,348
Muslim	93.6	98.3	59.8	86.6	61.9	74.3	13.0	5.6	83.4	84.4	285	219
Christian	97.1	96.6	69.0	79.7	64.8	77.6	20.2	11.9	89.9	86.1	292	227
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	93.7	96.3	63.7	80.2	66.0	70.9	14.7	11.1	84.3	83.1	1,614	1,269
Scheduled tribe	97.0	86.7	77.8	80.4	64.7	63.1	11.1	17.3	89.2	53.3	84	87
Other backward class	95.6	96.0	64.7	79.5	69.6	70.9	16.7	10.8	84.6	85.0	4,255	3,383
Other	96.5	(98.8)	68.3	(83.7)	64.1	(83.4)	8.4	(2.4)	70.7	(80.9)	110	54
Total	95.2	96.0	64.7	79.7	68.5	70.9	16.0	10.9	84.4	83.9	6,064	4,794

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Partner who has no other sex partners

² Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

³ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

⁴ For women, visits to parental/in-laws' home excluded

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Age												
15-24	70.1	65.4	78.3	32.6	10.4	1,750	71.8	70.7	77.6	21.2	6.4	1,321
15-19	67.8	61.2	76.1	35.0	10.6	826	67.2	65.9	73.8	20.2	4.2	690
20-24	72.1	69.1	80.3	30.4	10.2	924	76.7	76.0	81.8	22.2	8.7	631
25-29	66.8	68.2	75.7	36.5	13.2	987	67.7	71.5	76.1	22.2	5.5	774
30-39	67.5	62.4	73.1	34.2	9.9	1,612	68.4	70.5	74.3	22.3	4.5	1,358
40-49	59.3	56.9	67.7	38.0	9.3	1,421	65.8	65.2	70.2	26.3	4.4	1,149
Residence												
Urban	64.5	63.1	74.3	33.8	10.0	2,906	70.2	69.9	75.2	22.5	5.6	2,438
Rural	67.8	62.8	73.3	36.3	10.9	2,864	66.8	68.9	73.8	23.5	4.7	2,163
Schooling												
No schooling	54.0	50.2	60.8	43.3	8.6	795	55.9	59.2	59.4	30.4	2.3	360
<5 years complete	57.4	52.6	69.6	40.8	12.6	193	69.7	63.9	74.1	16.7	3.5	138
5-9 years complete	64.6	59.5	70.7	34.6	9.2	1,719	64.6	66.6	71.2	23.2	4.2	1,364
10-11 years complete	66.0	63.9	75.5	35.2	10.0	1,118	69.6	69.5	74.1	21.1	4.4	955
12 or more years complete	73.5	71.7	81.3	31.4	12.4	1,945	73.6	74.1	80.4	22.7	7.0	1,784
Regular media exposure¹												
Yes	66.6	63.5	74.1	34.8	10.5	5,587	68.9	69.7	74.9	22.7	5.2	4,552
No	50.7	45.3	63.7	43.3	8.9	183	45.3	41.9	41.3	50.1	1.5	49
Marital status												
Never married	71.3	65.4	78.9	32.9	10.3	1,231	71.6	71.4	77.9	20.1	5.6	1,744
Currently married	65.2	63.0	72.6	35.8	10.7	4,243	66.8	68.5	72.6	24.6	4.9	2,828
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	58.8	51.5	69.9	33.3	7.3	296	(60.0)	(44.2)	(57.2)	(38.6)	(6.6)	28

Continued...

Table 74 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS—Continued

Among women and men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who:						Percentage of men who:					
	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Are willing to care for a relative with HIV/AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV/AIDS	Say that a female teacher who has HIV/AIDS but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with HIV/AIDS	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
Religion												
Hindu	66.4	63.2	74.4	34.8	10.5	5,218	68.7	69.7	75.0	23.0	5.5	4,166
Muslim	60.4	59.9	66.1	40.7	10.4	267	73.7	67.7	71.5	23.0	1.4	215
Christian	65.9	61.4	70.3	34.9	10.0	284	62.4	65.2	68.6	22.5	2.4	219
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	64.5	61.8	71.9	38.5	11.6	1,513	65.7	71.4	74.4	23.5	5.5	1,221
Scheduled tribe	79.8	62.5	78.1	18.9	3.4	82	51.4	47.7	48.8	37.4	0.8	75
Other backward class	66.6	63.2	74.4	34.2	10.3	4,068	70.0	69.4	75.4	22.5	5.2	3,249
Other	63.0	67.0	72.6	30.2	4.2	106	(71.9)	(55.7)	(58.7)	(21.7)	(2.7)	53
Total	66.1	62.9	73.8	35.0	10.5	5,770	68.6	69.4	74.5	23.0	5.2	4,601

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Exposure to radio, television, or newspapers/magazines at least once a week or cinema at least once a month

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 75 Sexual behaviour, HIV testing, blood transfusion, and injections

Indicators of higher risk sexual behaviour, use of blood transfusion, prior HIV testing, and any injections for women and men age 15-49 by residence, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who had two or more partners in the past 12 months	2.3	0.6	1.3	3.4	0.8	1.9	2.8	0.7	1.6
Percentage who had higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	4.6	0.2	2.1	5.3	0.2	2.3	4.9	0.2	2.2
Percentage who had two or more partners and higher-risk intercourse in the past 12 months ¹	1.3	0.1	0.6	2.5	0.1	1.0	1.9	0.1	0.8
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1,320	1,782	3,102	1,172	1,709	2,880	2,491	3,491	5,982
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:									
Percentage who reported using a condom at last higher-risk intercourse ¹	50.3	*	47.8	34.3	*	32.4	42.3	*	40.0
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	61	3	64	62	4	66	123	7	130
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse:									
Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	1,448	2,226	3,674	1,271	2,216	3,487	2,719	4,442	7,161
Among all men									
Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	1.4	na	na	1.5	na	na	1.4	na	na
Number of men	2,511	na	na	2,283	na	na	4,794	na	na
Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage reporting condom use at last paid intercourse	(61.2)	na	na	(45.3)	na	na	53.4	na	na
Number of men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	35	na	na	34	na	na	69	na	na
Among women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy, percentage who were tested for HIV during ANC	na	40.2	na	na	42.7	na	na	41.5	na
Number of women with a birth in the past five years who received ANC during pregnancy	na	611	na	na	647	na	na	1,258	na
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	15.9	34.1	25.8	16.4	29.5	23.9	16.1	31.8	24.9
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	7.9	10.5	9.3	4.2	9.5	7.2	6.2	10.0	8.3
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	61.6	69.0	65.6	62.0	73.2	68.4	61.8	71.2	67.0
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	4.0	5.5	4.9	4.9	6.2	5.7	4.4	5.9	5.3
Number of respondents	2,511	3,010	5,521	2,283	3,054	5,338	4,794	6,064	10,859
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom for the last injection, a disposable syringe was used	69.6	83.8	77.7	71.0	82.5	78.0	70.3	83.1	77.9
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	1,546	2,078	3,624	1,416	2,237	3,653	2,962	4,315	7,277

na = Not applicable

ANC = Antenatal care

¹ Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor who lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 76 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and sexual behaviour among youth

Indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour for women and men age 15-24 by residence, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Knowledge and behaviour	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Knowledge									
Percentage with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS ¹	8.0	18.0	13.4	12.8	18.2	16.0	10.3	18.1	14.7
Percentage who know a condom source	81.8	38.3	58.6	81.4	35.5	53.9	81.6	36.8	56.2
Sexual behaviour									
Percentage who have ever had sexual intercourse	10.0	34.6	23.1	7.5	36.9	25.1	8.8	35.8	24.1
Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.6
HIV testing, injections and blood transfusion									
Percentage ever tested for HIV prior to NFHS-4	6.4	22.3	14.8	5.9	24.3	16.9	6.1	23.4	15.9
Percentage who have ever had a blood transfusion	6.4	5.7	6.0	3.2	6.0	4.9	4.8	5.9	5.4
Percentage who received any injection in the past 12 months	58.6	65.3	62.2	56.9	69.3	64.3	57.8	67.5	63.3
Mean number of injections in the past 12 months	3.4	4.3	3.9	3.8	5.0	4.6	3.6	4.7	4.2
Number age 15-24	720	820	1,540	651	973	1,623	1,371	1,793	3,164
Among those who received an injection in the past 12 months, percentage for whom a disposable syringe was used	69.4	83.9	77.5	74.4	82.9	79.9	71.7	83.3	78.7
Number who received an injection in the past 12 months	422	536	958	370	674	1,044	792	1,210	2,002
Among those who have ever had sexual intercourse, percentage who used a condom at first sexual intercourse	33.0	40.2	38.8	23.7	31.8	30.8	29.0	35.5	34.5
Number who have ever had sexual intercourse	74	300	374	55	383	437	129	682	811
Among those who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months ²	(32.4)	0.4	5.5	(35.3)	0.0	4.1	33.8	0.2	4.7
Number who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	48	254	303	43	327	370	91	581	672
Among those who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, percentage who used a condom at their last higher-risk sexual intercourse	*	*	*	*	*	*	(42.0)	*	(40.5)
Number who had higher-risk sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	16	1	17	15	0	15	31	1	32
Among the never married:									
Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	94.8	98.5	96.4	96.4	98.0	97.2	95.6	98.2	96.8
Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	2.4	0.2	1.4	2.2	0.0	1.1	2.3	0.1	1.3
Number never married	682	528	1,210	617	601	1,219	1,300	1,129	2,429

¹ Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms every time they have sex and having just one uninfected faithful sex partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV/AIDS, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS, and rejecting two common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV/AIDS

² Sexual intercourse with a partner who was neither a spouse nor lived with the respondent

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 77 Prevalence of tuberculosis

Number of persons per 100,000 usual household residents suffering from any tuberculosis and medically treated tuberculosis by age, sex, and main type of cooking fuel, according to residence, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Age and sex	Number of persons per 100,000 suffering from:		
	Tuberculosis ¹	Medically treated tuberculosis ²	Number of usual residents
URBAN			
Sex			
Female	196	192	25,225
Male	475	456	24,904
Age			
< 15	73	73	11,157
15-59	271	262	34,007
60 +	1,356	1,306	4,965
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	370	353	4,917
Other fuel	331	320	45,212
Total	335	323	50,128
RURAL			
Sex			
Female	247	229	25,073
Male	531	521	24,317
Age			
< 15	79	79	11,710
15-59	337	331	32,199
60 +	1,332	1,250	5,481
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	522	497	19,139
Other fuel	301	295	30,250
Total	387	373	49,390
TOTAL			
Sex			
Female	221	211	50,298
Male	503	488	49,221
Age			
< 15	76	76	22,866
15-59	303	295	66,205
60 +	1,343	1,277	10,447
Cooking fuel			
Solid fuel ³	491	468	24,056
Other fuel	319	310	75,462
Total	360	348	99,518

¹ Includes medically treated tuberculosis

² Suffering from tuberculosis and received medical treatment

³ Includes coal, lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crop waste, and dung cakes

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:							Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age														
15-19	88.3	3,901	87.2	50.2	74.5	41.7	3,443	79.2	727	73.5	46.7	76.9	62.6	575
20-34	88.1	13,346	84.6	47.7	77.0	41.9	11,759	85.4	2,184	77.4	50.3	80.5	60.8	1,865
35-49	84.9	11,574	78.5	43.4	71.2	41.3	9,821	83.8	1,884	72.4	47.8	76.2	61.2	1,580
Residence														
Urban	88.8	14,665	85.1	49.4	77.9	41.5	13,024	86.5	2,511	78.3	48.1	78.8	60.5	2,172
Rural	84.8	14,155	79.9	43.0	70.5	41.7	12,000	80.9	2,283	70.9	49.7	77.7	62.1	1,847
Schooling														
No schooling	77.0	4,614	70.8	35.6	60.7	41.2	3,554	73.5	402	68.3	40.6	69.8	59.3	296
<5 years complete	80.0	1,091	70.0	44.2	62.2	36.2	873	78.0	159	71.9	44.7	75.3	72.5	124
5-9 years complete	84.9	8,455	79.2	43.0	71.1	41.6	7,175	82.1	1,438	72.5	45.6	73.7	62.6	1,181
10-11 years complete	89.1	5,433	86.4	48.5	76.0	42.4	4,841	84.1	986	73.5	47.2	78.5	61.1	829
12 or more years complete	93.0	9,227	89.4	52.6	83.1	42.0	8,581	87.9	1,809	78.8	53.9	83.5	59.7	1,590
Religion														
Hindu	86.9	26,092	82.3	46.1	74.1	41.3	22,661	83.6	4,348	74.5	49.9	78.5	61.5	3,633
Muslim	85.7	1,328	87.3	44.8	76.6	44.3	1,138	86.0	219	74.3	27.6	71.6	58.0	188
Christian	87.4	1,387	84.1	51.3	77.7	44.5	1,213	87.1	227	82.5	49.8	81.1	58.4	198

Continued...

Table 78 Knowledge and attitudes toward tuberculosis—Continued

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among those who have heard of TB, percentage with specific knowledge and beliefs, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Among women who have heard of TB, percentage who:							Among men who have heard of TB, percentage who:						
	Percentage of women who have heard of TB	Number of women	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of women who have heard of TB	Percentage of men who have heard of TB	Number of men	Report that TB is spread through the air by coughing or sneezing	Have misconceptions about transmission of TB ¹	Believe that TB can be cured	Would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number of men who have heard of TB
Caste/tribe														
Scheduled caste	85.4	8,282	81.5	46.6	72.3	40.7	7,069	83.1	1,269	74.7	49.9	77.6	63.2	1,054
Scheduled tribe	84.8	509	75.9	37.6	68.3	47.6	431	73.7	87	85.2	51.0	81.4	63.7	64
Other backward class	87.5	19,467	83.1	46.5	75.3	41.9	17,037	84.6	3,383	74.9	48.0	78.4	60.5	2,862
Other	86.3	552	85.7	42.9	76.7	41.1	476	(71.6)	54	*	*	*	*	39
Total	86.8	28,820	82.6	46.3	74.4	41.6	25,023	83.8	4,794	74.9	48.8	78.3	61.2	4,020

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Misconceptions about the transmission of TB include that it can be spread by sharing utensils, by touching a person with TB, through food, through sexual contact, through mosquito bites, or through any other means except through the air when coughing or sneezing

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 79 Health insurance coverage among women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who are covered by any health scheme or health insurance by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of women	Percentage of men covered by any health scheme or health insurance	Number of men
Age				
15-19	38.7	3,901	36.6	727
20-24	35.7	4,450	35.3	644
25-34	40.2	8,896	39.9	1,540
35-49	45.9	11,574	46.8	1,884
Residence				
Urban	39.8	14,665	40.3	2,511
Rural	43.4	14,155	42.9	2,283
Schooling				
No schooling	45.8	4,614	48.6	402
<5 years complete	40.7	1,091	35.7	159
5-9 years complete	42.3	8,455	39.2	1,438
10-11 years complete	41.0	5,433	41.0	986
12 or more years complete	39.2	9,227	42.5	1,809
Religion				
Hindu	42.0	26,092	42.7	4,348
Muslim	35.0	1,328	31.1	219
Christian	40.1	1,387	28.7	227
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	44.9	8,282	43.6	1,269
Scheduled tribe	42.0	509	25.4	87
Other backward class	40.4	19,467	41.3	3,383
Other	34.7	552	(33.2)	54
Total age 15-49	41.6	28,820	41.5	4,794
Age 50-54	na	na	52.5	523
Total age 15-54	na	na	42.6	5,317

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 80 Source of health care and health insurance coverage among households

Percent distribution of households by the source of health care that household members generally use when they get sick, percentage of households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, and among households with at least one usual member covered by health insurance or a health scheme, type of health insurance/scheme coverage, according to residence, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Source	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Public health sector	53.1	73.9	63.3
Government/municipal hospital	41.4	45.9	43.6
Government dispensary	1.3	1.4	1.3
UHC/UHP/UFWC	2.4	2.9	2.6
CHC/rural hospital/Block PHC	1.7	5.2	3.4
PHC/additional PHC	5.7	17.9	11.7
Sub-centre	0.3	0.6	0.5
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other public health sector	0.1	0.1	0.1
NGO or trust hospital/clinic	0.3	0.1	0.2
Private health sector	46.3	25.9	36.3
Private hospital	39.9	22.1	31.2
Private doctor/clinic	5.8	3.5	4.7
Private paramedic	0.2	0.2	0.2
Vaidya/hakim/homeopath (AYUSH)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Pharmacy/drugstore	0.1	0.0	0.1
Dai (TBA)	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other private health sector	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other source	0.4	0.0	0.2
Home treatment	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0.3	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Health insurance			
Percentage of households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme or health insurance	59.2	69.1	64.0
Number of households	13,274	12,759	26,033
Type of coverage among households in which at least one usual member is covered by a health scheme/health insurance			
Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS)	8.8	2.8	5.6
Central Government Health scheme (CGHS)	5.4	4.2	4.8
State health insurance scheme	83.1	92.9	88.3
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	0.2	0.1	0.1
Community health insurance programme	0.7	0.3	0.5
Other health insurance through employer	4.2	1.3	2.7
Medical reimbursement from employer	1.4	0.4	0.9
Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	2.9	1.1	2.0
Other	2.2	0.8	1.5
Number of households	7,856	8,817	16,673

UHC = Urban health centre; UHP = Urban health post; UFWC = Urban family welfare centre; CHC = Community health centre; PHC = Primary Health Centre; AYUSH = Ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, *unani*, *siddha* and homeopathy; NGO = Nongovernmental organization; TBA = Traditional birth attendant

Table 81 Health problems

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Age												
15-19	772	1,870	1,502	799	497	3,901	1,689	2,105	1,672	1,601	1,633	727
20-34	1,612	2,745	2,638	878	279	13,346	2,133	2,342	1,537	1,604	1,387	2,184
35-49	7,062	5,141	3,327	2,408	447	11,574	5,966	4,208	2,599	3,203	2,414	1,884
Residence												
Urban	4,642	3,541	3,413	1,286	437	14,665	3,892	3,312	2,043	2,395	1,906	2,511
Rural	2,697	3,637	2,085	1,684	313	14,155	3,220	2,740	1,899	2,052	1,742	2,283
Schooling												
No schooling	4,850	4,660	2,355	2,290	407	4,614	4,173	3,623	1,720	2,222	1,536	402
<5 years complete	7,781	4,678	2,104	3,682	247	1,091	5,738	2,690	1,004	1,180	1,509	159
5-9 years complete	4,474	4,399	2,862	1,601	501	8,455	3,150	3,127	1,342	1,967	1,386	1,438
10-11 years complete	2,923	2,975	2,708	1,127	217	5,433	3,217	2,419	2,150	2,193	1,811	986
12 or more years complete	2,351	2,542	2,980	916	354	9,227	3,777	3,210	2,524	2,559	2,281	1,809
Marital status												
Never married	999	2,096	1,767	761	456	6,219	2,317	2,585	2,098	2,008	1,880	1,810
Currently married	4,343	3,949	3,003	1,620	345	21,082	4,258	3,321	1,891	2,363	1,758	2,954
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	5,584	4,700	3,473	2,501	472	1,519	(11633)	(2776)	(2776)	(2776)	(5562)	30
Religion												
Hindu	3,556	3,598	2,653	1,501	383	26,092	3,564	2,974	1,965	2,192	1,774	4,348
Muslim	5,852	2,940	3,297	1,330	318	1,328	1,375	0	0	345	179	219
Christian	4,041	3,979	4,230	1,181	217	1,387	5,856	7,229	4,076	4,820	4,447	227

Continued...

Table 81 Health problems—Continued

Number of women and men age 15-49 per 100,000 who reported that they have diabetes, asthma, goitre or any other thyroid disorder, any heart disease, or cancer, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Number of women per 100,000						Number of men per 100,000					
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of women	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre or any other thyroid disorder	Any heart disease	Cancer	Number of men
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	3,284	3,714	2,321	1,546	415	8,282	3,067	2,458	1,721	2,144	1,640	1,269
Scheduled tribe	3,450	3,750	2,814	1,663	556	509	1,021	4,875	1,021	1,021	1,021	87
Other backward class	3,868	3,523	2,933	1,442	321	19,467	3,824	3,084	2,043	2,134	1,865	3,383
Other	3,659	3,770	3,301	1,756	1,577	552	(2810)	(10023)	(4214)	(11428)	(4214)	54
Total age 15-49	3,687	3,588	2,761	1,481	376	28,820	3,572	3,040	1,975	2,232	1,828	4,794
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	13,363	7,560	2,167	3,637	2,494	523
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	4,534	3,484	1,994	2,370	1,893	5,317

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 82 Health examinations

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever undergone specific health examinations by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of examination			Number of women
	Cervix	Breast	Oral cavity	
Age				
15-19	2.6	1.9	6.2	3,901
20-24	12.9	7.6	8.6	4,450
25-34	25.2	15.7	12.2	8,896
35-49	32.2	22.7	15.4	11,574
Residence				
Urban	21.7	14.0	11.2	14,665
Rural	24.4	16.9	13.0	14,155
Schooling				
No schooling	30.3	21.1	14.0	4,614
<5 years complete	29.3	20.2	14.0	1,091
5-9 years complete	26.6	17.8	13.0	8,455
10-11 years complete	18.8	12.5	11.2	5,433
12 or more years complete	18.0	11.6	10.7	9,227
Religion				
Hindu	23.4	15.7	12.2	26,092
Muslim	20.7	12.8	9.6	1,328
Christian	19.8	12.8	12.5	1,387
Caste/tribe				
Scheduled caste	22.8	15.6	11.8	8,282
Scheduled tribe	24.2	17.6	15.7	509
Other backward class	23.3	15.3	12.4	19,467
Other	16.5	14.2	4.6	552
Total	23.1	15.4	12.1	28,820

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 83.1 Blood pressure status: Women

Among women age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of women
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg			
Age									
15-19	2.5	85.7	12.8	1.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	0.8	3,859
20-24	4.4	80.5	17.3	1.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	1.5	4,399
25-29	6.6	70.9	25.1	3.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	1.6	4,733
30-34	10.6	61.4	31.3	5.5	1.4	0.5	100.0	1.9	4,080
35-39	14.4	52.3	36.9	8.1	2.1	0.6	100.0	1.5	4,137
40-44	19.4	43.7	41.2	11.2	3.1	0.8	100.0	1.5	3,488
45-49	25.7	38.3	41.8	13.9	4.4	1.6	100.0	1.7	3,845
Residence									
Urban	13.1	59.1	31.5	6.9	1.9	0.6	100.0	1.5	14,494
Rural	10.0	66.3	26.5	5.5	1.2	0.5	100.0	1.5	14,049
Schooling									
No schooling	16.6	50.1	37.3	9.7	2.1	0.8	100.0	1.7	4,578
<5 years complete	15.3	52.1	36.8	7.7	2.8	0.5	100.0	1.9	1,079
5-9 years complete	13.3	58.6	31.5	7.5	2.0	0.6	100.0	1.5	8,387
10-11 years complete	9.2	69.4	24.0	5.0	1.1	0.5	100.0	1.4	5,384
12 or more years complete	8.3	69.9	24.7	3.9	1.1	0.4	100.0	1.5	9,115
Religion									
Hindu	11.3	63.0	28.8	6.0	1.5	0.6	100.0	1.5	25,875
Muslim	14.6	55.9	33.0	8.9	1.8	0.4	100.0	1.5	1,302
Christian	13.6	61.2	28.9	7.3	2.0	0.5	100.0	2.1	1,353
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	9.8	64.8	28.0	5.4	1.4	0.4	100.0	1.3	8,209
Scheduled tribe	10.3	59.4	33.6	4.2	2.0	0.8	100.0	1.1	504
Other backward class	12.3	61.7	29.5	6.6	1.6	0.6	100.0	1.6	19,269
Other	11.8	64.2	26.0	7.9	1.3	0.5	100.0	1.2	550
Total	11.5	62.6	29.0	6.2	1.6	0.5	100.0	1.5	28,543

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP = Systolic blood pressure, DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A woman is classified as having hypertension if she has SBP levels ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at the time of the survey, or she is currently taking antihypertension medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg			
Age									
15-19	4.1	71.9	24.8	2.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.8	713
20-24	9.5	52.6	38.8	7.3	1.2	0.2	100.0	0.5	634
25-29	16.3	41.8	43.6	11.7	1.4	1.5	100.0	0.7	769
30-34	16.0	39.0	47.0	10.2	2.4	1.5	100.0	0.3	730
35-39	20.5	33.4	47.2	14.7	3.5	1.2	100.0	0.5	659
40-44	28.5	25.7	47.9	19.5	5.4	1.5	100.0	0.4	579
45-49	31.9	30.0	42.8	17.9	6.6	2.7	100.0	1.6	613
Residence									
Urban	18.7	41.3	41.9	12.4	3.2	1.2	100.0	0.5	2,451
Rural	16.5	44.1	41.2	11.0	2.5	1.2	100.0	0.9	2,247
Schooling									
No schooling	18.5	37.0	47.0	13.4	1.7	0.8	100.0	0.6	387
<5 years complete	20.5	33.0	48.7	15.2	0.7	2.4	100.0	0.0	158
5-9 years complete	19.6	40.5	41.2	13.4	3.6	1.3	100.0	0.3	1,415
10-11 years complete	16.6	48.0	38.0	10.3	2.8	0.8	100.0	1.5	970
12 or more years complete	16.2	43.6	42.0	10.5	2.6	1.3	100.0	0.6	1,768
Religion									
Hindu	17.4	42.3	42.3	11.4	2.8	1.2	100.0	0.7	4,261
Muslim	25.5	42.7	33.2	18.3	4.5	1.3	100.0	0.1	210
Christian	14.8	50.8	35.0	11.9	1.4	0.8	100.0	0.7	226

Continued...

Table 83.2 Blood pressure status: Men—Continued

Among men age 15-49, prevalence of hypertension, percent distribution of blood pressure values, and percentage having normal blood pressure and taking medication to lower blood pressure, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Prevalence of hypertension ¹	Normal	Pre-hypertensive	Hypertensive			Total	Percentage with normal blood pressure and taking medicine to lower blood pressure	Number of men
		SBP <120 mmHg and DBP <80 mmHg	SBP 120-139 mmHg or DBP 80-89 mmHg	Stage 1: SBP 140-159 mmHg or DBP 90-99 mmHg	Stage 2: SBP 160-179 mmHg or DBP 100-109 mmHg	Stage 3: SBP ≥180 mmHg or DBP >110 mmHg			
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	16.1	44.0	41.3	11.0	2.7	0.9	100.0	0.8	1,251
Scheduled tribe	6.1	58.6	36.5	1.7	2.5	0.6	100.0	0.6	87
Other backward class	18.6	41.7	41.7	12.4	2.9	1.3	100.0	0.7	3,305
Other	(7.4)	(47.6)	(45.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(2.0)	100.0	(0.0)	53
Total age 15-49	17.6	42.7	41.6	11.7	2.8	1.2	100.0	0.7	4,698
Age 50-54	36.1	25.9	40.2	24.8	5.9	3.3	100.0	0.8	509
Total age 15-54	19.4	41.0	41.4	13.0	3.1	1.4	100.0	0.7	5,206

Note. Total includes men belonging to "other" religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

SBP =Systolic blood pressure, DBP = Diastolic blood pressure

¹ A man is classified as having hypertension if he has SBP levels ≥140 mmHg or DBP ≥90 mmHg at time of survey, or he is currently taking antihypertension medication to control blood pressure. The term hypertension as used in this table is not meant to be a clinical diagnosis of the disease, but rather to provide an indication of the disease burden in the population at the time of the survey.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 84.1 Random blood glucose levels: Women

Among women age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of women
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	98.8	0.7	0.4	100.0	3,863
20-24	97.8	1.4	0.9	100.0	4,407
25-29	96.4	2.0	1.6	100.0	4,734
30-34	93.8	3.4	2.8	100.0	4,077
35-39	90.9	4.1	5.0	100.0	4,138
40-44	87.0	5.2	7.8	100.0	3,492
45-49	83.5	6.2	10.3	100.0	3,843
Residence					
Urban	92.0	3.5	4.5	100.0	14,495
Rural	93.8	2.9	3.4	100.0	14,059
Schooling					
No schooling	89.7	4.6	5.7	100.0	4,579
<5 years complete	89.6	4.0	6.4	100.0	1,081
5-9 years complete	91.9	3.3	4.9	100.0	8,391
10-11 years complete	94.0	2.6	3.4	100.0	5,382
12 or more years complete	95.1	2.6	2.2	100.0	9,120
Religion					
Hindu	93.1	3.1	3.8	100.0	25,885
Muslim	89.5	4.4	6.1	100.0	1,304
Christian	91.5	3.5	4.9	100.0	1,352
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	93.7	3.0	3.4	100.0	8,219
Scheduled tribe	94.8	2.3	2.9	100.0	504
Other backward class	92.5	3.3	4.2	100.0	19,271
Other	93.4	2.5	4.1	100.0	549
Total	92.9	3.2	3.9	100.0	28,554

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

Table 84.2 Random blood glucose levels: Men

Among men age 15-49, percent distribution of random blood glucose values, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Random blood glucose values			Total	Number of men
	≤140 mg/dl (normal)	141-160 mg/dl (high)	>160 mg/dl (very high)		
Age					
15-19	98.8	1.0	0.3	100.0	713
20-24	95.3	3.1	1.6	100.0	634
25-29	94.7	3.1	2.2	100.0	770
30-34	90.6	4.5	4.9	100.0	728
35-39	87.4	4.1	8.5	100.0	658
40-44	79.4	6.8	13.8	100.0	579
45-49	82.8	7.0	10.3	100.0	613
Residence					
Urban	89.9	4.3	5.9	100.0	2,449
Rural	90.8	3.9	5.3	100.0	2,246
Schooling					
No schooling	84.7	6.7	8.7	100.0	387
<5 years complete	86.8	4.3	8.9	100.0	158
5-9 years complete	89.1	3.8	7.0	100.0	1,414
10-11 years complete	92.2	3.6	4.2	100.0	969
12 or more years complete	91.7	4.0	4.3	100.0	1,768
Religion					
Hindu	90.4	4.0	5.7	100.0	4,260
Muslim	85.2	8.3	6.6	100.0	210
Christian	93.8	2.3	3.9	100.0	225
Caste/tribe					
Scheduled caste	90.5	3.7	5.8	100.0	1,250
Scheduled tribe	98.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	87
Other backward class	90.0	4.3	5.7	100.0	3,304
Other	(91.2)	(2.0)	(6.8)	100.0	53
Total age 15-49	90.3	4.1	5.6	100.0	4,696
Age 50-54	76.8	8.8	14.4	100.0	509
Total age 15-54	89.0	4.6	6.5	100.0	5,204

Note. Total includes men belonging to "other" religions and men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.
() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 85 Tobacco and alcohol use by women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 by their use of tobacco and alcohol, percent distribution of those who smoke cigarettes or *bidis* by number of cigarettes/*bidis* smoked in the 24 hours preceding the survey, and among those who drink alcohol, the percent distribution of the frequency of alcohol consumption, by residence, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Tobacco use	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Use of tobacco/alcohol						
Smokes cigarettes	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	15.1	17.3
Smokes <i>bidis</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	14.9	13.3
Smokes cigars or pipe	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.7	1.5
Smokes <i>hookah</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.6
Chews <i>paan</i> with tobacco	0.6	1.4	1.0	2.7	3.3	3.0
Uses other chewing tobacco	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.9
Uses <i>gutkha</i> or <i>paan masala</i> with tobacco	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.3
Uses <i>khaini</i>	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.8	3.1
Uses snuff	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Uses other tobacco product	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Uses any type of tobacco	1.5	3.0	2.2	32.2	31.2	31.7
Drinks alcohol	0.5	0.3	0.4	46.0	47.4	46.7
Number of respondents	14,665	14,155	28,820	2,511	2,283	4,794
Among those who smoke cigarettes/<i>bidis</i>, number of cigarettes/<i>bidis</i> smoked in the past 24 hours						
0	*	*	(0.0)	3.8	2.1	3.0
1-2	*	*	(76.6)	13.6	20.3	16.6
3-5	*	*	(17.5)	44.2	34.7	39.9
6-9	*	*	(0.0)	11.6	9.1	10.5
10 or more	*	*	(5.9)	26.1	32.7	29.1
Don't know	*	*	(0.0)	0.8	1.1	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cigarette/ <i>bidi</i> smokers	10	10	21	719	589	1,308
Among those who drink alcohol, frequency of drinking						
Almost every day	8.1	(15.0)	10.6	10.6	12.8	11.7
About once a week	8.5	(26.0)	14.8	52.2	46.8	49.6
Less than once a week	83.4	(59.0)	74.6	37.2	40.4	38.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number who drink alcohol	71	40	111	1,155	1,082	2,237

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 86 Methods of menstrual protection

Percentage of women age 15-24 who use various methods of menstrual protection and percentage using a hygienic method, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Type of menstrual protection ¹						Percentage using a hygienic method ²	Number of women
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Other	Nothing		
Age								
15-19	12.2	33.3	66.2	1.5	0.1	1.4	93.8	3,901
20-24	18.9	30.3	64.6	0.9	0.1	0.9	89.3	4,450
Residence								
Urban	11.4	30.2	69.5	1.1	0.0	1.2	93.5	4,036
Rural	19.8	33.1	61.5	1.3	0.1	1.0	89.5	4,314
Schooling								
No schooling	39.4	30.5	42.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	71.0	113
<5 years complete	(38.4)	(15.8)	(61.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(73.1)	43
5-9 years complete	22.6	30.6	59.3	1.1	0.1	1.5	85.6	1,519
10-11 years complete	15.2	34.2	64.1	1.1	0.0	0.8	92.9	2,382
12 or more years complete	12.8	30.9	68.9	1.3	0.1	1.1	93.3	4,293
Religion								
Hindu	16.3	31.7	65.0	1.2	0.1	1.2	91.1	7,640
Muslim	7.2	33.7	68.6	1.0	0.1	0.3	95.8	374
Christian	13.8	29.3	69.9	2.0	0.0	0.2	93.0	332
Caste/tribe								
Scheduled caste	19.4	32.1	61.7	1.6	0.1	1.2	89.0	2,607
Scheduled tribe	20.1	45.4	43.1	1.0	0.0	0.5	85.9	139
Other backward class	14.1	31.7	67.3	1.0	0.1	1.0	92.8	5,482
Other	7.5	7.9	81.4	0.0	0.0	5.8	87.2	122
Total	15.8	31.7	65.3	1.2	0.1	1.1	91.4	8,351

Note: Table is based on women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated. Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent

² Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins and tampons are considered to be hygienic methods of protection

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 87 Employment and cash earnings of women and men

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of women and men employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings and sector of employment, according to age, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Age	Percentage employed	Number of respondents	Percent distribution of employed respondents by type of earnings				Total	Percent distribution of employed respondents by sector			Number of employed respondents
			Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Total	
WOMEN											
15-19	11.7	850	88.3	0.2	2.4	9.0	100.0	33.0	67.0	100.0	100
20-24	23.3	943	89.6	1.5	3.3	5.5	100.0	24.5	75.5	100.0	220
25-29	30.2	1,018	88.5	3.7	3.4	4.5	100.0	36.1	63.9	100.0	308
30-34	36.9	878	92.6	2.4	0.9	4.1	100.0	37.5	62.5	100.0	324
35-39	44.7	818	91.5	3.8	0.2	4.5	100.0	47.8	52.2	100.0	366
40-44	44.5	714	93.2	2.1	0.8	3.8	100.0	44.8	55.2	100.0	318
45-49	39.5	842	91.8	3.0	1.8	3.3	100.0	58.6	41.4	100.0	333
Total	32.4	6,064	91.2	2.7	1.6	4.5	100.0	42.3	57.7	100.0	1,968
MEN											
15-19	19.8	727	63.6	1.2	2.2	33.1	100.0	20.5	79.5	100.0	144
20-24	57.9	644	63.8	0.8	0.2	35.2	100.0	12.8	87.2	100.0	373
25-29	94.2	795	60.1	2.1	0.1	37.7	100.0	19.8	80.2	100.0	749
30-34	97.1	744	58.6	3.4	0.1	37.8	100.0	23.3	76.7	100.0	723
35-39	97.4	671	61.8	3.5	0.2	34.6	100.0	24.9	75.1	100.0	654
40-44	97.6	592	62.0	2.9	0.5	34.6	100.0	29.8	70.2	100.0	577
45-49	96.6	621	60.9	3.2	0.1	35.7	100.0	35.0	65.0	100.0	600
Total	79.7	4,794	61.0	2.7	0.3	36.0	100.0	24.6	75.4	100.0	3,820

Table 88 Control over and magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who decide how women's and men's cash earnings are used and by the magnitude of women's cash earnings compared with their husband's cash earnings, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of currently married women who report that they:						Percentage of currently married men who report that:					
	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Alone or jointly with their husband decide how their husband's earnings are used	Number of women whose husbands are employed for cash	Earn more or about the same as their husband	Number employed for cash and whose husbands are employed for cash	They alone or jointly with their wife decide how their wife's earnings are used	Number of men with wives who are employed for cash	Their wife alone or jointly with them decides how their own earnings are used	Number employed for cash	Their wife earns more or about the same as them	Number employed for cash and whose wives are employed for cash
Age												
20-29	74.8	319	69.8	740	41.7	178	66.7	53	75.4	307	(69.1)	35
30-39	83.0	575	73.0	781	49.8	271	77.0	226	78.1	800	66.9	157
40-49	78.1	490	76.1	559	49.0	224	70.3	252	81.5	731	70.1	161
Residence												
Urban	81.8	554	72.9	1,060	51.2	281	72.9	213	76.6	921	69.3	134
Rural	77.7	841	72.3	1,062	44.9	400	72.8	317	81.5	919	68.2	220
Schooling												
No schooling	76.6	361	70.1	369	46.5	172	75.7	78	82.4	234	63.2	50
<5 years complete	78.8	87	71.8	98	(52.0)	41	(70.6)	33	73.1	94	*	23
5-9 years complete	81.4	476	72.2	740	44.7	234	69.1	202	77.1	682	74.8	135
10-11 years complete	77.6	180	70.4	369	42.9	88	74.6	72	81.0	342	(56.8)	43
12 or more years complete	80.7	291	76.3	544	54.8	145	76.0	146	79.9	488	71.1	103
Religion												
Hindu	78.9	1,280	73.4	1,913	48.0	621	73.2	499	78.7	1,664	69.4	338
Muslim	(81.7)	44	55.7	101	*	22	*	9	88.2	97	*	4
Christian	86.9	72	74.6	107	(61.4)	38	(56.5)	22	74.9	80	*	11
Caste/tribe												
Scheduled caste	80.8	439	74.7	575	49.3	214	72.0	167	80.0	503	66.6	118
Scheduled tribe	(61.2)	22	*	20	*	5	*	8	*	18	*	1
Other backward class	79.5	920	71.7	1,510	46.6	460	73.6	350	78.7	1,304	69.8	234
Total	79.4	1,395	72.6	2,122	47.5	680	72.8	531	79.1	1,841	68.6	353

Note: Total includes women/men age 15-19, women/men belonging to "other" caste/tribe and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 89 Decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by who usually make decisions about specific issues, by residence, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Decision	According to women, person who usually makes the decision						According to men, person who usually makes the decision					
	Mainly respondent	Respondent and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Mainly respondent	Respondent and wife jointly	Mainly wife	Someone else	Other	Total
URBAN												
Own health care	17.3	58.4	23.4	0.1	0.8	100.0	21.6	55.4	22.8	0.2	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	14.7	61.5	22.3	0.5	1.0	100.0	19.1	58.9	21.6	0.4	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	12.8	65.3	19.7	0.4	1.8	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
RURAL												
Own health care	17.8	58.7	22.2	0.6	0.8	100.0	17.3	56.0	26.2	0.3	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	16.3	59.6	22.5	0.7	0.9	100.0	20.2	59.3	20.1	0.3	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	12.8	65.1	19.5	1.0	1.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
TOTAL												
Own health care	17.6	58.5	22.8	0.3	0.8	100.0	19.5	55.7	24.4	0.3	0.1	100.0
Major household purchases	15.5	60.5	22.4	0.6	0.9	100.0	19.6	59.1	20.9	0.4	0.0	100.0
Visits to her family or relatives	12.8	65.2	19.6	0.7	1.7	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife		Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives				Own health care	Making major household purchases			
Age											
15-19	69.6	70.4	74.8	61.4	18.6	76	*	*	*	*	3
20-24	72.4	72.6	74.7	65.1	19.5	582	73.5	73.7	66.9	19.7	69
25-29	73.6	72.7	73.9	65.7	19.2	911	74.4	79.6	68.2	14.1	442
30-39	78.2	78.0	81.0	69.6	13.4	1,567	75.6	79.4	66.9	11.9	1,272
40-49	77.3	77.9	79.0	69.8	15.4	1,336	75.1	77.9	67.6	14.6	1,168
Residence											
Urban	75.7	76.2	78.1	68.8	16.8	2,257	76.9	78.0	68.3	13.4	1,540
Rural	76.5	75.9	78.0	67.5	15.3	2,214	73.3	79.6	66.4	13.5	1,414
Schooling											
No schooling	74.7	75.3	75.3	65.8	17.0	765	76.0	76.8	66.9	14.0	352
<5 years complete	80.6	79.6	81.3	70.4	13.5	192	69.1	82.3	62.6	11.3	147
5-9 years complete	73.9	74.4	77.3	66.6	17.3	1,520	73.7	76.2	65.4	15.5	1,069
10-11 years complete	75.8	74.1	77.4	67.4	17.5	764	71.2	77.7	64.3	15.4	539
12 or more years complete	79.2	79.4	80.5	71.7	13.4	1,230	80.4	82.7	72.9	9.8	847
Employment (past 12 months)											
Employed	82.1	81.8	82.4	72.7	10.6	1,496	75.2	78.7	67.2	13.3	2,881
Employed, for cash	81.8	82.0	82.4	72.5	10.6	1,395	75.7	80.1	70.1	14.3	1,841
Employed, not for cash	86.2	80.0	82.0	75.3	10.6	102	74.3	76.1	62.1	11.7	1,040
Not employed	73.1	73.2	75.8	65.8	18.8	2,975	75.3	80.9	73.3	17.1	73

Continued...

Table 90 Decision making by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their spouse, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their husband			Percentage who participate in all three decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions	Number of women	Percentage of men who usually make specific decisions alone or jointly with their wife		Percentage who participate in both decisions	Percentage who participate in neither decision	Number of men
	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives				Own health care	Making major household purchases			
Number of living children											
0	68.6	71.3	74.8	60.6	19.5	394	73.2	76.2	64.3	14.9	491
1-2	77.0	77.2	78.9	69.5	15.4	3,204	75.9	79.7	68.6	13.0	1,972
3-4	76.7	74.5	76.5	66.9	16.6	838	74.6	77.9	66.0	13.5	468
5+	(65.7)	(64.0)	(68.7)	(59.7)	(25.4)	35	*	*	*	*	22
Household structure ¹											
Nuclear	76.9	76.9	78.5	69.1	15.5	2,567	74.6	77.9	66.6	14.2	1,716
Non-nuclear	75.0	74.9	77.4	66.8	16.8	1,904	76.1	79.9	68.4	12.4	1,238
Religion											
Hindu	76.2	76.0	78.2	68.4	16.1	4,029	75.0	78.5	67.0	13.6	2,688
Muslim	72.6	73.8	75.5	63.6	18.9	218	80.0	82.5	75.3	12.8	129
Christian	77.7	79.0	77.7	67.2	12.9	223	75.0	80.3	66.9	11.6	137
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	76.0	76.3	78.0	68.1	15.8	1,146	74.6	77.3	66.0	14.1	763
Scheduled tribe	76.0	75.2	75.1	69.2	19.8	60	51.4	56.4	44.1	36.3	61
Other backward class	76.2	76.3	78.4	68.2	15.8	3,184	75.8	79.7	68.2	12.7	2,098
Other	72.3	65.1	64.9	63.9	27.7	80	*	*	*	*	29
Total	76.1	76.1	78.0	68.1	16.1	4,472	75.2	78.7	67.4	13.4	2,954

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes		Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme		
Age						
15-19	13.6	64.6	38.0	1.9	23.6	850
20-24	33.2	75.4	46.4	6.2	42.4	943
25-29	40.3	79.1	52.3	14.1	54.5	1,018
30-39	47.7	79.8	53.5	21.1	62.0	1,696
40-49	48.6	80.3	54.6	20.9	67.6	1,557
Residence						
Urban	42.0	75.7	49.5	13.3	54.9	3,010
Rural	37.4	78.3	51.1	16.4	52.6	3,054
Schooling						
No schooling	43.9	72.8	47.0	17.4	63.8	910
<5 years complete	44.0	79.4	52.3	18.5	66.9	226
5-9 years complete	40.1	76.1	52.1	19.8	56.5	1,823
10-11 years complete	35.0	72.7	48.5	14.0	44.2	1,141
12 or more years complete	39.5	82.0	51.1	9.2	50.5	1,965
Employment (past 12 months)						
Employed	55.3	83.0	58.6	22.4	63.9	1,968
Employed, for cash	56.4	83.2	59.6	23.1	64.3	1,847
Employed, not for cash	39.3	79.4	43.7	12.2	57.7	120
Not employed	32.1	74.1	46.4	11.2	48.8	4,096
Number of living children						
0	25.6	67.4	41.6	4.3	34.1	1,699
1-2	45.6	81.3	53.3	18.4	60.6	3,420
3-4	44.0	79.0	55.3	20.4	63.4	902
5+	(35.5)	(73.2)	(55.4)	(32.8)	(75.6)	43

Continued...

Table 91 Women's access to money and credit—Continued

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have access to money, who know of a microcredit programme, who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme, and who are allowed to go to three specified places alone by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women's access to money		Women's knowledge and use of microcredit programmes			Number of women
	Percentage who have money that they can decide how to use	Percentage who have a bank or savings account that they themselves use	Percentage who know of a microcredit programme	Percentage who have taken a loan from a microcredit programme	Percentage of women allowed to go to three specified places alone ¹	
Household structure²						
Nuclear	39.7	77.5	51.0	14.9	52.6	3,573
Non-nuclear	39.7	76.4	49.3	14.8	55.4	2,491
Religion						
Hindu	39.5	77.0	50.9	15.1	54.3	5,485
Muslim	42.3	75.2	36.5	9.2	38.6	285
Christian	40.0	79.0	52.3	15.3	57.4	292
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	39.5	77.0	49.4	15.6	53.0	1,614
Scheduled tribe	38.8	64.6	48.5	24.7	56.2	84
Other backward class	39.6	77.1	50.8	14.5	53.8	4,255
Other	47.2	83.8	49.3	11.3	61.8	110
Total	39.7	77.0	50.3	14.9	53.7	6,064

Note: Total includes women belonging to "other" religions and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ To the market, to the health facility, and to places outside the village/community

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 92 Ownership of assets

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who own a house or land either alone or jointly, percentage of women who own a mobile phone that they themselves use, and among women who own a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Women				Among women who have a mobile phone, percentage who can read SMS messages	Number of women	Men		
	Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Have a mobile phone that they themselves use	Number of women			Own a house alone or jointly	Own land alone or jointly	Number of men
Age									
15-19	25.3	20.4	29.8	850	88.6	253	71.0	55.5	727
20-24	26.4	22.8	68.9	943	80.6	650	76.8	58.4	644
25-29	31.7	24.9	73.5	1,018	67.1	749	81.7	59.3	795
30-34	37.9	28.4	74.7	878	56.1	656	84.0	65.8	744
35-39	37.6	27.2	67.0	818	40.8	548	79.8	59.7	671
40-44	42.8	31.6	60.9	714	35.9	435	88.6	65.9	592
45-49	43.8	32.9	55.8	842	26.4	470	85.0	60.9	621
Residence									
Urban	33.0	24.9	70.7	3,010	60.7	2,129	75.9	56.4	2,511
Rural	36.4	28.4	53.4	3,054	50.9	1,632	86.2	65.4	2,283
Religion									
Hindu	34.6	26.5	60.7	5,485	55.7	3,330	81.7	61.7	4,348
Muslim	37.7	27.3	76.1	285	54.6	217	69.3	44.4	219
Christian	33.6	27.8	72.9	292	69.3	213	74.6	56.0	227
Caste/tribe									
Scheduled caste	34.1	25.3	50.1	1,614	51.7	809	82.9	60.1	1,269
Scheduled tribe	38.1	31.4	61.6	84	43.7	52	83.9	76.8	87
Other backward class	34.8	27.2	66.0	4,255	57.8	2,810	79.9	60.4	3,383
Other	33.9	23.3	80.2	110	64.4	88	(82.4)	(66.1)	54
Schooling									
No schooling	42.6	33.5	40.9	910	6.6	372	87.4	61.2	402
<5 years complete	41.9	26.9	50.4	226	2.4	114	84.8	64.9	159
5-9 years complete	34.2	25.4	59.1	1,823	24.9	1,076	82.8	62.3	1,438
10-11 years complete	31.8	24.4	59.5	1,141	62.4	679	79.5	62.7	986
12 or more years complete	32.2	25.9	77.3	1,965	92.4	1,519	78.1	57.8	1,809
Total age 15-49	34.7	26.6	62.0	6,064	56.4	3,761	80.8	60.7	4,794
Age 50-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	86.8	64.3	523
Total age 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	na	81.4	61.0	5,317

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

na = Not applicable

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 93 Gender role attitudes

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 with specific attitudes toward wife beating and refusal by a wife to have sex with her husband by reason, and percentage of men age 15-49 who agree that a man can behave in specific ways if his wife refuses to have sex with him, according to marital status, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Reason/behaviour	Ever-married		Never married		Total	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if:						
She goes out without telling him	54.5	26.4	38.1	29.0	51.1	27.4
She neglects the house or children	57.4	35.7	47.2	38.1	55.3	36.6
She argues with him	46.2	27.1	31.0	27.8	43.1	27.4
She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	19.4	10.3	10.7	12.7	17.5	11.2
She doesn't cook properly	31.3	15.0	22.3	16.8	29.4	15.7
He suspects her of being unfaithful	22.4	39.8	14.2	38.9	20.7	39.5
She shows disrespect for in-laws	40.1	43.3	33.7	46.7	38.8	44.6
Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	72.5	62.5	58.7	63.6	69.6	62.9
Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she:						
Knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease	54.1	58.5	42.8	51.0	51.8	55.6
Knows her husband has sex with other women	50.9	48.8	42.5	44.2	49.1	47.1
Is tired or not in the mood	50.0	43.8	42.3	37.0	48.4	41.3
Percentage who agree with all three reasons	42.9	33.6	35.4	29.3	41.4	32.0
Percentage who agree with none of the three reasons	39.5	34.2	50.6	42.5	41.8	37.4
Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he has the right to:						
Get angry and reprimand her	na	21.1	na	17.5	na	19.7
Refuse to give her financial support	na	13.7	na	11.9	na	13.0
Use force to have sex even if she doesn't want to	na	13.0	na	10.7	na	12.1
Have sex with another woman	na	13.7	na	10.4	na	12.4
Percentage who agree with all four behaviours	na	8.5	na	6.6	na	7.8
Percentage who agree with none of the four behaviours	na	73.8	na	78.0	na	75.4
Number of respondents	4,796	2,984	1,268	1,810	6,064	4,794

na = Not applicable

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Age							
15-19	58.5	62.4	35.8	26.0	61.5	850	727
20-24	71.1	64.9	39.3	30.7	71.3	943	644
25-29	67.6	66.3	45.2	34.2	69.9	1,018	795
30-39	72.2	61.6	43.0	34.5	72.7	1,696	1,416
40-49	73.2	61.5	41.3	31.9	72.6	1,557	1,213
Residence							
Urban	65.9	60.5	42.9	29.8	68.0	3,010	2,511
Rural	73.3	65.6	39.8	34.3	73.0	3,054	2,283
Schooling							
No schooling	77.3	60.4	39.0	32.6	79.0	910	402
<5 years complete	77.9	63.3	33.0	28.1	66.9	226	159
5-9 years complete	71.8	63.7	40.4	31.6	71.9	1,823	1,438
10-11 years complete	68.2	64.2	46.3	31.1	66.1	1,141	986
12 or more years complete	63.8	62.1	41.4	32.9	69.8	1,965	1,809
Employment (past 12 months)							
Employed	77.2	63.4	41.6	33.2	72.0	1,968	3,820
Employed, for cash	77.3	68.8	42.2	35.2	71.9	1,847	2,435
Employed, not for cash	76.6	53.9	33.7	29.8	72.3	120	1,385
Not employed	65.9	61.1	41.2	27.1	63.7	4,096	974
Marital status							
Never married	58.7	63.6	35.4	29.3	66.6	1,268	1,810
Currently married	72.6	62.6	43.1	33.5	72.6	4,472	2,954
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	71.3	(55.6)	40.7	(44.5)	(74.1)	324	30

Continued...

Table 94 Gender role attitudes by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason, who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons, and percentage of men who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, the husband does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one specified reason ¹		Percentage who agree that a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband for all specified reasons ²		Percentage who agree that when a wife refuses to have sex with her husband, he does not have the right to any of the four specified behaviours ³	Number	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Men	Women	Men
Number of living children							
0	60.9	62.8	35.7	29.8	66.9	1,699	2,307
1-2	72.0	62.7	44.1	34.7	72.5	3,420	1,993
3-4	76.4	64.2	41.3	31.7	78.0	902	473
5+	(81.5)	*	(47.7)	*	*	43	22
Household structure⁴							
Nuclear	70.4	62.2	39.5	32.1	70.7	3,573	2,927
Non-nuclear	68.4	64.0	44.0	31.8	69.7	2,491	1,867
Religion							
Hindu	70.1	62.8	41.2	31.9	71.5	5,485	4,348
Muslim	60.3	63.5	37.4	27.8	60.1	285	219
Christian	69.1	65.6	47.5	37.9	57.6	292	227
Caste/tribe							
Scheduled caste	73.2	68.6	41.6	32.6	71.4	1,614	1,269
Scheduled tribe	69.0	52.1	37.8	20.8	73.2	84	87
Other backward class	68.6	61.1	41.1	32.1	70.4	4,255	3,383
Other	55.9	(63.1)	50.4	(29.9)	(38.6)	110	54
Total	69.6	62.9	41.4	32.0	70.4	6,064	4,794

Note: Total includes women/men belonging to "other" religions and women/men who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Specified reasons are: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws.

² Specified reasons are: knows husband has a sexually transmitted disease, knows husband has sex with other women, and is tired or not in the mood.

³ Specified behaviours are: gets angry and reprimands her, refuses to give her financial support, uses force to have sex, and has sex with another woman.

⁴ Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 95 Experience of physical and sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence; among those who have experienced physical violence, the person committing the violence; and among those who have experienced sexual violence, the person committing the violence the first time, by marital status, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Type of violence/perpetrator	Ever-married	Never married	Total
Type of violence experienced			
Physical violence only	39.6	30.5	37.8
Sexual violence only	1.6	0.9	1.5
Physical and sexual violence	7.5	1.9	6.4
Physical or sexual violence	48.6	33.3	45.6
Number of women	3,281	800	4,081
Person committing physical violence¹			
Current husband	82.8	0.0	70.9
Former husband	0.1	0.0	0.1
Father/step-father	14.9	35.1	17.8
Mother/step-mother	27.4	69.3	33.4
Sister/brother	8.8	30.0	11.8
Daughter/son	0.0	0.7	0.1
Other relative	0.5	2.2	0.7
Current boyfriend	0.0	0.2	0.0
Mother in-law	0.7	0.0	0.6
Father in-law	0.2	0.0	0.2
Teacher	3.7	12.8	5.0
Employer/someone at work	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other	0.1	1.1	0.2
Number who experienced physical violence since age 15	1,544	259	1,803
Person committing sexual violence the first time			
Current husband	93.8	*	87.3
Former husband	1.4	*	1.3
Father/step-father	0.7	*	1.0
Brother/step-brother	0.7	*	1.0
Other relative	1.5	*	5.9
Own friend/acquaintance	0.0	*	0.3
Family friend	1.0	*	1.5
Employer/someone at work	0.3	*	0.5
Stranger	0.0	*	0.5
Other	0.7	*	0.6
Number who experienced sexual violence	298	22	320

Note: All women were asked about their experience of physical violence since age 15. Ever-married women were also asked about their experience of spousal physical violence at any age.

¹ Women can report more than one person who committed the violence

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 96 Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	(3.5)	24
20-24	5.0	358
25-29	6.2	597
30-39	6.4	1,107
40-49	6.5	1,025
Residence		
Urban	5.0	1,577
Rural	7.5	1,535
Marital status		
Currently married	6.0	2,915
Widowed/divorced/separated/deserted	10.2	192
Number of living children		
0	6.1	112
1-2	5.5	2,306
3-4	8.5	673
Schooling		
No schooling	9.2	576
<5 years complete	3.8	145
5-9 years complete	7.5	1,080
10-11 years complete	5.9	530
12 or more years complete	3.0	781
Religion		
Hindu	6.3	2,809
Muslim	2.1	156
Christian	8.5	145
Caste/tribe		
Scheduled caste	9.9	785
Scheduled tribe	17.9	42
Other backward class	4.6	2,222
Other	11.6	60
Total	6.2	3,112

Note: Total includes never married women, women who have 5+ living children, women belonging to "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 97 Forms of spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence committed by their husband ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Type of violence	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any form of physical violence	39.0	5.1	28.0	33.1
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	16.4	2.8	10.2	13.1
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	15.8	2.4	10.6	13.1
Slapped her	32.5	2.6	23.8	26.5
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	10.2	1.5	6.7	8.2
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	12.4	1.5	8.5	10.1
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.2
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.7
Sexual violence				
Any form of sexual violence	8.4	1.5	5.8	7.3
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	6.7	1.3	4.6	5.9
Physically forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	3.3	0.4	2.2	2.5
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	3.3	0.4	2.4	2.8
Emotional violence				
Any form of emotional violence	21.2	4.0	15.1	19.0
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	18.0	2.9	12.9	15.9
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	7.4	1.5	4.8	6.2
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	10.8	2.4	6.9	9.3
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	40.6	5.6	29.6	35.2
Any form of physical and sexual violence	6.7	1.0	4.2	5.2
Any form of physical and/or sexual and/or emotional violence	44.6	7.0	32.5	39.5
Any form of physical and sexual and emotional violence	5.1	0.8	3.0	3.8
Any violence by women against their husband ²	9.1	1.1	6.8	7.9
Number of ever-married women	3,281	3,281	3,281	3,281

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

² Any violence by women against their husband when he was not already beating or physically hurting her

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Age						
15-19	(13.3)	(29.4)	(5.4)	(29.4)	(30.7)	40
20-24	17.5	32.5	7.8	33.5	39.0	407
25-29	17.4	36.7	6.9	38.4	41.0	634
30-39	21.9	39.1	8.0	41.5	45.9	1,146
40-49	24.5	43.2	10.0	44.2	47.9	1,055
Residence						
Urban	18.5	35.8	7.4	37.2	41.2	1,665
Rural	24.0	42.3	9.4	44.2	48.1	1,616
Schooling						
No schooling	29.1	49.4	11.0	52.4	56.4	611
<5 years complete	27.5	41.4	8.1	43.3	49.2	149
5-9 years complete	22.9	42.3	9.9	43.4	47.4	1,121
10-11 years complete	20.0	40.4	7.3	41.7	45.2	561
12 or more years complete	12.9	25.6	5.2	27.2	30.9	839
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	17.4	35.7	6.8	37.0	41.0	2,152
Employed for cash	29.6	46.9	11.8	49.2	53.1	1,054
Employed not for cash	11.0	23.4	6.0	24.9	27.9	75
Marital status						
Currently married	20.6	38.2	8.2	40.0	44.0	3,070
Widowed	23.0	43.3	9.8	43.4	46.3	156
Divorced/separated/deserted	51.8	69.6	13.0	70.5	71.9	55
Marital duration¹						
Married only once	20.5	38.2	8.1	39.9	44.0	3,044
0-4 years	15.4	29.6	5.8	30.5	35.2	556
5-9 years	17.9	39.0	7.0	40.9	43.6	569
10+ years	22.8	40.5	9.0	42.3	46.6	1,919
Married more than once	(29.6)	(41.9)	(27.7)	(47.3)	(47.3)	26
Number of living children						
0	19.3	29.9	6.5	31.9	37.6	285
1-2	19.4	37.3	7.7	38.4	42.2	2,302
3-4	27.6	48.0	11.3	51.0	54.7	673
Household structure²						
Nuclear	21.3	40.3	8.4	42.4	46.2	1,896
Non-nuclear	21.0	37.2	8.4	38.2	42.3	1,385
Religion						
Hindu	21.4	39.4	8.7	41.1	44.8	2,965
Muslim	21.7	32.2	2.8	32.9	40.8	159
Christian	17.3	38.2	7.1	39.6	42.4	156

Continued...

Table 98 Spousal violence by background characteristics—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Caste/tribe						
Scheduled caste	29.0	49.3	11.5	50.5	54.0	839
Scheduled tribe	19.7	43.0	9.5	43.0	49.4	45
Other backward class	18.7	35.7	7.3	37.6	41.8	2,332
Other	14.1	21.3	7.5	21.3	21.3	62
Respondent's father beat her mother						
Yes	28.1	53.3	10.6	55.4	59.6	1,423
No	16.1	28.3	6.7	29.5	33.2	1,833
Don't know	(8.9)	(15.0)	(6.2)	(20.4)	(22.3)	26
Total	21.2	39.0	8.4	40.6	44.6	3,281

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women who have 5+ living children, women belonging to "other" religions, and women who don't know their caste/tribe, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

² Nuclear households are households comprised of a married couple or a man or a woman living alone or with unmarried children (biological, adopted, or fostered) with or without unrelated individuals.

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's schooling						
No schooling	29.0	48.4	10.8	51.9	54.1	540
<5 years complete	28.5	49.1	14.0	53.5	56.4	156
5-9 years complete	23.6	40.5	9.1	42.0	47.1	1,171
10-11 years complete	19.2	41.0	8.7	41.8	44.4	640
12 or more years complete	12.4	26.6	4.2	27.2	31.8	773
Husband's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink	12.8	27.1	3.7	28.5	32.4	1,962
Drinks/never gets drunk	(44.4)	(51.1)	(19.6)	(52.5)	(61.1)	25
Gets drunk sometimes	24.9	51.6	10.1	53.1	56.6	982
Gets drunk often	60.5	72.9	31.7	76.9	82.0	312
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	(27.9)	(54.9)	(4.9)	(54.9)	(58.2)	36
Wife is same age	16.5	34.5	8.7	35.5	39.1	60
Wife 1-4 years younger	19.1	37.2	7.3	38.3	42.0	1,028
Wife 5-9 years younger	20.7	39.3	8.7	41.6	45.7	1,328
Wife 10+ years younger	22.8	37.0	8.8	38.7	43.3	618
Spousal schooling difference						
Husband has more schooling	21.4	38.0	7.4	38.6	44.1	1,297
Wife has more schooling	19.9	37.7	8.5	39.8	42.7	1,125
Both have equal schooling	17.9	36.9	7.7	38.3	41.3	527
Neither attended school	30.3	50.9	12.7	55.5	57.9	331
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband²						
0	7.8	26.7	2.0	27.2	29.5	1,823
1-2	26.7	44.5	11.8	48.5	53.4	920
3-4	52.6	64.7	17.5	65.8	76.0	365
5-6	67.5	84.8	37.5	87.0	90.2	174
Number of decisions in which women participate³						
0	22.2	38.2	10.1	40.3	44.9	474
1-2	25.8	43.7	15.9	49.2	54.5	477
3	19.0	37.0	6.1	37.8	41.4	2,118
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified⁴						
0	10.9	19.2	3.3	19.8	23.3	886
1-2	21.7	37.8	5.3	38.5	45.2	719
3-4	23.3	51.4	9.9	53.2	56.5	868
5-6	26.1	49.1	12.3	53.5	55.9	456
7	34.7	47.5	18.7	49.8	52.8	353

Continued...

Table 99 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators—*Continued*

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and selected empowerment indicators, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, or sexual violence	Number of women
Number of reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband⁵						
0	17.9	32.9	7.8	35.2	39.3	1,278
1-2	23.4	45.9	11.2	48.0	52.1	567
3	23.2	41.7	7.8	42.6	46.3	1,436
Afraid of husband						
Most of the time	56.2	71.0	32.1	75.6	77.8	286
Sometimes	21.2	40.9	7.2	41.4	45.8	1,746
Never	13.2	29.1	4.6	31.6	35.3	1,250
Total	21.2	39.0	8.4	40.6	44.6	3,281

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women. Total includes women with missing information on husband's schooling and husband's alcohol consumption and women who do not know their husband's level of schooling, who are not shown separately.

¹ Currently married women only

² Behaviours include: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men, frequently accuses her of being unfaithful, does not permit her to meet her female friends, tries to limit her contact with her family, insists on knowing where she is at all times, and does not trust her with any money

³ Currently married women only. Decisions included are decisions about own health care, major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives.

⁴ Reasons given for which wife beating is justified include: she goes out without telling him, she neglects the house or children, she argues with him, she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him, she doesn't cook properly, he suspects she is unfaithful, and she shows disrespect for in-laws

⁵ Reasons given for refusing to have sexual intercourse with husband include: she knows her husband has a sexually transmitted disease, she knows her husband has sex with other women, and she is tired or not in the mood

() Based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table 100 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband did to them, the type of violence, and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Type of spousal violence experienced	Percentage of women who have had:					Number of ever-married women
	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Severe burns	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or minor burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	
Experienced physical violence¹						
Ever ²	14.3	13.8	12.4	4.4	24.3	1,280
In the past 12 months	13.9	13.9	12.1	4.7	23.9	1,085
Experienced sexual violence						
Ever ²	27.1	26.0	26.4	11.0	42.5	275
In the past 12 months	26.3	24.3	25.6	10.8	40.9	240
Experienced physical or sexual violence						
Ever ²	13.9	13.5	11.9	4.3	23.7	1,334
In the past 12 months	13.6	13.6	11.5	4.5	23.4	1,154
Experienced physical and sexual violence						
Ever ²	32.6	30.3	32.5	13.2	50.2	221
In the past 12 months	33.2	30.7	35.2	14.6	51.0	171

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for widowed, divorced, separated, or deserted women.

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes violence in the past 12 months

Table 101 Help seeking

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have ever sought help, and among those who have sought help from any source, the source from which help was sought, according to the type of violence experienced and marital status, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Source	Type of violence experienced			Marital status		Total
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Ever-married	Never married	
Help seeking						
Never sought help and never told anyone	78.7	70.6	59.7	75.9	74.9	75.8
Never sought help but told someone	10.2	16.7	12.0	10.7	10.6	10.7
Sought help	11.1	12.6	28.3	13.4	14.5	13.6
Number of women who experienced violence	1,542	60	261	1,596	266	1,863
Sources of help among those who sought any help¹						
Own family	74.4	*	69.5	71.3	*	73.0
Husband's family	16.3	*	24.4	21.8	*	18.5
Current/former husband	0.6	*	0.7	0.7	*	0.6
Friend	19.9	*	31.4	24.1	*	23.8
Neighbour	13.2	*	25.3	19.2	*	16.3
Religious leader	0.4	*	0.0	0.3	*	0.3
Doctor/medical personnel	1.4	*	18.5	7.5	*	6.4
Police	0.4	*	2.5	1.2	*	1.0
Lawyer	0.0	*	0.9	0.3	*	0.3
Number of women who experienced violence and sought help	172	8	74	214	39	253

¹ Women can report more than one source from which they sought help.

* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

APPENDIX

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the fourth National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in NFHS-4 is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected sample size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability among all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the NFHS-4 sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for NFHS-4 is programmed in SAS. This procedure uses the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as total fertility rates and child mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any proportion or mean as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum, which varies from 1 to H ,
 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the NFHS-4 sample for Tamil Nadu, there were 1,216 clusters. Hence, 1,216 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 1,216 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1,215 clusters
 (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate is also computed, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. The relative standard error (SE/R) and confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$) for each estimate are also computed.

Sampling errors for NFHS-4 are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest. The results are presented in this appendix for Tamil Nadu as a whole and for the urban and rural areas of the state. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, rate, or ratio) and the base population are given in Table A.1. Table A.2 presents the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$); for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error for a simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

Table A.1 List of variables for sampling errors, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Variable	Estimate	Base population
HOUSEHOLDS		
Using an improved source of drinking water	Proportion	Households
Using an improved sanitation facility	Proportion	Households
Using iodized salt	Proportion	Households
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	Ratio	De facto household population, all ages
WOMEN		
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	Proportion	De facto household population of females age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Married before age 18	Proportion	Women age 20-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Currently using female sterilization	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Using public health sector source of contraception	Proportion	Women age 15-49 currently using modern methods of contraception
Unmet need for family planning	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women age 15-49
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Birth registration	Proportion	De jure children under age 5 years
Births delivered by a health personnel	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Institutional delivery	Proportion	Births in last 5 years
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	Proportion	Women with at least one birth in last five years (last birth)
Exclusive breastfeeding	Proportion	Children under age 6 months
Children with diarrhoea	Proportion	Children under age 5 years
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children under age 5 years with diarrhoea in last 2 weeks
Child received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Child with all basic vaccinations	Proportion	Children age 12-23 months
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	Proportion	Children age 9-59 months
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	Proportion	Children under age 5 years who were measured
Children with any anaemia	Proportion	Children age 6-59 months with an anaemia test
Women with any anaemia	Proportion	Women age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Women age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Proportion	Women age 15-49
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	Rate	Women
Neonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Postneonatal mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Infant mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Child mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
Under-five mortality	Rate	Births in last 5 years
MEN		
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	Proportion	De facto household population of males age 6 and above
Urban residence	Proportion	Men age 15-49
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Married before age 21	Proportion	Men age 25-49
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men age 15-49
Men with any anaemia	Proportion	Men age 15-49 with an anaemia test
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m ²	Proportion	Men age 15-49 who were measured
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	Proportion	Men age 15-49

Table A.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standar d error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.906	0.006	26,033	26,033	3.464	0.007	0.894	0.919
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.522	0.008	26,033	26,033	2.491	0.015	0.507	0.537
Using iodized salt	0.828	0.005	25,673	25,608	2.079	0.006	0.818	0.837
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1033.273	5.267	48,793	49,112	1.148	0.005	1022.739	1043.807
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.226	0.003	46,618	46,287	1.731	0.015	0.219	0.232
Urban residence	0.509	0.005	28,820	28,820	1.788	0.010	0.498	0.519
No schooling (Women age 15-49)	0.160	0.004	28,820	28,820	1.782	0.024	0.152	0.168
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.509	0.006	28,820	28,820	2.044	0.012	0.497	0.521
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.216	0.003	28,820	28,820	1.328	0.015	0.209	0.222
Currently married	0.732	0.004	28,820	28,820	1.369	0.005	0.724	0.739
Married before age 18	0.291	0.005	24,838	24,919	1.593	0.016	0.282	0.300
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.532	0.006	21,060	21,082	1.819	0.012	0.520	0.545
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.526	0.006	21,060	21,082	1.819	0.012	0.513	0.538
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.006	0.001	21,060	21,082	1.189	0.104	0.005	0.007
Currently using pill	0.002	0.000	21,060	21,082	1.317	0.190	0.001	0.003
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.019	0.001	21,060	21,082	1.442	0.072	0.016	0.021
Currently using condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	0.008	0.001	21,060	21,082	1.200	0.091	0.007	0.010
Currently using female sterilization	0.494	0.006	21,060	21,082	1.759	0.012	0.482	0.506
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.777	0.007	11,322	11,836	1.836	0.009	0.763	0.792
Unmet need for family planning	0.101	0.003	21,060	21,082	1.365	0.028	0.096	0.107
Want no more children	0.703	0.005	21,060	21,082	1.489	0.007	0.693	0.712
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.071	0.002	21,060	21,082	1.387	0.035	0.066	0.076
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.812	0.008	6,178	6,130	1.615	0.010	0.796	0.828
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.640	0.010	6,178	6,130	1.628	0.016	0.620	0.660
Birth registration	0.983	0.002	7,643	7,628	1.441	0.002	0.979	0.988
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.993	0.002	7,918	7,853	1.523	0.002	0.989	0.996
Institutional delivery	0.989	0.002	7,918	7,853	1.382	0.002	0.986	0.993
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.742	0.010	6,178	6,130	1.757	0.013	0.722	0.762
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.355	0.009	6,178	6,130	1.549	0.027	0.336	0.374
Exclusive breastfeeding	0.484	0.023	591	581	1.114	0.048	0.437	0.530
Children with diarrhoea	0.080	0.005	7,729	7,659	1.449	0.058	0.070	0.089
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.618	0.025	625	609	1.237	0.040	0.568	0.667
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.732	0.023	625	609	1.258	0.031	0.686	0.778
Child received BCG vaccination	0.949	0.006	1,581	1,560	1.131	0.007	0.936	0.962
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.845	0.012	1,581	1,560	1.271	0.014	0.822	0.869
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.823	0.012	1,581	1,560	1.242	0.015	0.799	0.847
Child received measles vaccination	0.851	0.011	1,581	1,560	1.248	0.013	0.828	0.874
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.682	0.016	1,581	1,560	1.323	0.023	0.651	0.713
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.697	0.015	1,581	1,560	1.311	0.022	0.666	0.728
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.683	0.010	6,721	6,668	1.560	0.014	0.664	0.702
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.271	0.008	7,077	6,994	1.377	0.029	0.256	0.287
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.197	0.006	7,077	6,994	1.297	0.032	0.184	0.210
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.238	0.007	7,077	6,994	1.254	0.028	0.224	0.251
Children with any anaemia	0.504	0.009	6,956	6,920	1.508	0.019	0.485	0.523
Women with any anaemia	0.548	0.005	28,531	28,555	1.702	0.009	0.538	0.558
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m2	0.146	0.003	27,508	27,508	1.432	0.021	0.140	0.153
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m2	0.310	0.005	27,508	27,508	1.874	0.017	0.299	0.320
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.952	0.004	6,102	6,064	1.438	0.004	0.944	0.959
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.160	0.009	6,102	6,064	1.927	0.057	0.142	0.178
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	0.456	0.014	4,081	4,081	1.760	0.030	0.429	0.484
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.702	0.034	82,660	82,731	1.331	0.020	1.635	1.770
Neonatal mortality	14.159	1.588	8,028	7,977	1.117	0.112	10.983	17.334
Postneonatal mortality	6.163	1.021	8,089	8,058	1.120	0.166	4.120	8.206
Infant mortality	20.322	1.960	8,033	7,983	1.148	0.096	16.402	24.241
Child mortality	6.720	1.290	7,926	7,935	1.318	0.192	4.140	9.301
Under-five mortality	26.905	2.284	8,042	7,992	1.153	0.085	22.337	31.474
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.119	0.003	44,043	44,354	1.683	0.022	0.114	0.125
Urban residence	0.524	0.011	4,795	4,794	1.460	0.020	0.503	0.545
No schooling (Men age 15-49)	0.084	0.005	4,795	4,794	1.263	0.060	0.074	0.094
Completed 10 or more years of schooling	0.583	0.012	4,795	4,794	1.721	0.021	0.558	0.608
Never married, including married <i>gauna</i> not performed	0.378	0.008	4,795	4,794	1.185	0.022	0.361	0.394
Currently married	0.616	0.008	4,795	4,794	1.191	0.014	0.599	0.633
Married before age 21	0.126	0.007	3,412	3,424	1.253	0.057	0.111	0.140
Want no more children	0.717	0.013	2,926	2,954	1.518	0.018	0.692	0.743
Want to delay next birth at least 2 years	0.079	0.008	2,926	2,954	1.592	0.101	0.063	0.094
Men with any anaemia	0.204	0.008	4,695	4,694	1.328	0.041	0.187	0.220
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m2	0.124	0.006	4,695	4,697	1.239	0.052	0.111	0.137
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m2	0.283	0.010	4,695	4,697	1.436	0.035	0.263	0.303
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.960	0.004	4,795	4,794	1.555	0.005	0.951	0.969
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.109	0.009	4,795	4,794	1.961	0.081	0.092	0.127

Table A.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.869	0.011	11,563	13,274	3.564	0.013	0.847	0.892
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.697	0.012	11,563	13,274	2.819	0.017	0.673	0.721
Using iodized salt	0.891	0.006	11,397	13,073	1.901	0.006	0.880	0.902
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1020.389	7.702	21,589	24,925	1.137	0.008	1004.984	1035.794
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.162	0.005	20,538	23,298	1.941	0.031	0.152	0.172
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.541	0.010	9,338	10,745	1.847	0.018	0.522	0.560
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.535	0.010	9,338	10,745	1.848	0.018	0.516	0.554
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.006	0.001	9,338	10,745	1.186	0.156	0.004	0.008
Currently using pill	0.004	0.001	9,338	10,745	1.288	0.224	0.002	0.005
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.023	0.002	9,338	10,745	1.505	0.101	0.018	0.028
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.012	0.001	9,338	10,745	1.121	0.107	0.009	0.014
Currently using female sterilization	0.494	0.009	9,338	10,745	1.753	0.018	0.476	0.512
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.715	0.013	5,046	6,118	2.002	0.018	0.690	0.741
Unmet need for family planning	0.107	0.005	9,338	10,745	1.452	0.044	0.097	0.116
Want no more children	0.704	0.007	9,338	10,745	1.522	0.010	0.690	0.719
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.813	0.012	2,685	3,006	1.584	0.015	0.789	0.837
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.651	0.015	2,685	3,006	1.658	0.024	0.620	0.682
Birth registration	0.985	0.004	3,213	3,630	1.623	0.004	0.977	0.992
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.995	0.001	3,319	3,707	1.268	0.002	0.992	0.998
Institutional delivery	0.992	0.002	3,319	3,707	1.057	0.002	0.988	0.996
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.744	0.015	2,685	3,006	1.815	0.021	0.713	0.775
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.349	0.014	2,685	3,006	1.497	0.040	0.321	0.377
Children with diarrhoea	0.082	0.008	3,252	3,630	1.601	0.099	0.065	0.098
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.650	0.038	261	296	1.262	0.058	0.574	0.725
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.739	0.037	261	296	1.315	0.050	0.665	0.814
Child received BCG vaccination	0.962	0.009	621	688	1.092	0.009	0.945	0.979
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.863	0.017	621	688	1.192	0.020	0.829	0.897
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.844	0.017	621	688	1.139	0.020	0.810	0.878
Child received measles vaccination	0.859	0.017	621	688	1.222	0.020	0.825	0.894
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.708	0.024	621	688	1.307	0.035	0.660	0.757
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.733	0.022	621	688	1.237	0.031	0.688	0.778
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.659	0.015	2,838	3,170	1.555	0.023	0.629	0.689
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.255	0.013	2,937	3,262	1.535	0.052	0.229	0.281
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.190	0.010	2,937	3,262	1.364	0.054	0.169	0.210
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.215	0.011	2,937	3,262	1.333	0.049	0.194	0.236
Children with any anaemia	0.482	0.015	2,907	3,262	1.577	0.032	0.452	0.513
Women with any anaemia	0.531	0.008	12,630	14,496	1.799	0.015	0.515	0.547
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m2	0.109	0.004	12,180	13,972	1.470	0.038	0.101	0.118
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m2	0.363	0.009	12,180	13,972	2.029	0.024	0.345	0.380
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.965	0.005	2,708	3,010	1.286	0.005	0.956	0.974
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.164	0.013	2,708	3,010	1.869	0.081	0.137	0.190
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.537	0.052	36,790	42,202	1.460	0.034	1.432	1.641
Neonatal mortality	11.105	2.278	3,370	3,773	1.112	0.205	6.549	15.661
Postneonatal mortality	6.661	1.609	3,402	3,828	1.123	0.241	3.444	9.878
Infant mortality	17.766	2.998	3,373	3,778	1.210	0.169	11.770	23.761
Child mortality	5.687	1.960	3,363	3,794	1.582	0.345	1.767	9.606
Under-five mortality	23.351	3.516	3,376	3,782	1.255	0.151	16.320	30.383
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.081	0.004	19,581	22,668	1.817	0.044	0.074	0.088
Want no more children	0.689	0.020	1,364	1,540	1.622	0.030	0.648	0.730
Men with any anaemia	0.168	0.012	2,192	2,449	1.381	0.071	0.144	0.191
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m2	0.107	0.009	2,193	2,450	1.302	0.088	0.088	0.126
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m2	0.306	0.016	2,193	2,450	1.526	0.052	0.275	0.338
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.971	0.005	2,250	2,511	1.343	0.005	0.962	0.981
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.106	0.013	2,250	2,511	2.018	0.124	0.080	0.132

Table A.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Tamil Nadu, 2015-16

Variable	Value (R)	Standard error (SE)	Number of cases		Design effect (DEFT)	Relative standard error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Unweighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
HOUSEHOLDS								
Using an improved source of drinking water	0.945	0.005	14,470	12,759	2.788	0.006	0.935	0.956
Using an improved sanitation facility	0.340	0.008	14,470	12,759	2.103	0.024	0.323	0.356
Using iodized salt	0.762	0.008	14,276	12,535	2.235	0.010	0.746	0.778
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	1046.549	7.145	27,204	24,187	1.142	0.007	1032.258	1060.840
WOMEN								
No schooling (Females age 6 years and above)	0.290	0.004	26,080	22,988	1.550	0.015	0.282	0.299
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.523	0.008	11,722	10,337	1.746	0.015	0.507	0.539
Currently using a modern contraceptive method	0.516	0.008	11,722	10,337	1.743	0.016	0.500	0.532
Currently using a traditional contraceptive method	0.006	0.001	11,722	10,337	1.170	0.136	0.005	0.008
Currently using pill	0.001	0.000	11,722	10,337	1.136	0.331	0.000	0.002
Currently using IUD/PPIUD	0.014	0.001	11,722	10,337	1.176	0.090	0.012	0.017
Currently using condom/Nirodh	0.005	0.001	11,722	10,337	1.298	0.174	0.003	0.006
Currently using female sterilization	0.494	0.008	11,722	10,337	1.729	0.016	0.478	0.510
Using public health sector source of contraception	0.844	0.006	6,276	5,718	1.366	0.007	0.831	0.856
Unmet need for family planning	0.096	0.003	11,722	10,337	1.192	0.034	0.089	0.102
Want no more children	0.701	0.006	11,722	10,337	1.413	0.009	0.689	0.713
Mother received four or more antenatal care (ANC) visits	0.810	0.011	3,493	3,123	1.631	0.013	0.789	0.832
Took iron and folic acid (IFA) for 100 days or more	0.629	0.013	3,493	3,123	1.564	0.020	0.604	0.654
Birth registration	0.982	0.003	4,430	3,998	1.251	0.003	0.976	0.987
Births delivered by a health personnel	0.990	0.003	4,599	4,146	1.669	0.003	0.984	0.996
Institutional delivery	0.987	0.003	4,599	4,146	1.600	0.003	0.981	0.993
Postnatal check for mother within 2 days of birth	0.740	0.012	3,493	3,123	1.657	0.017	0.716	0.765
Postnatal check for newborn within 2 days of birth	0.360	0.013	3,493	3,123	1.589	0.036	0.335	0.386
Children with diarrhoea	0.078	0.005	4,477	4,028	1.206	0.063	0.068	0.088
Treated with oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets	0.587	0.032	364	313	1.214	0.055	0.523	0.652
Children with diarrhoea taken to a health provider	0.725	0.028	364	313	1.155	0.038	0.670	0.780
Child received BCG vaccination	0.939	0.009	960	873	1.183	0.010	0.921	0.957
Child received DPT vaccination (3 doses)	0.831	0.016	960	873	1.347	0.019	0.799	0.864
Child received polio vaccination (3 doses)	0.807	0.017	960	873	1.332	0.021	0.774	0.841
Child received measles vaccination	0.844	0.015	960	873	1.282	0.018	0.814	0.874
Child received hepatitis B vaccination (3 doses)	0.661	0.020	960	873	1.335	0.031	0.621	0.701
Child with all basic vaccinations	0.668	0.021	960	873	1.376	0.031	0.627	0.710
Children given vitamin A supplement in past 6 months	0.705	0.012	3,883	3,498	1.545	0.017	0.681	0.730
Height-for-age, stunting (below -2SD)	0.286	0.009	4,140	3,732	1.187	0.031	0.268	0.303
Weight-for-height, wasting (below -2SD)	0.203	0.008	4,140	3,732	1.224	0.039	0.187	0.219
Weight-for-age, underweight (below -2SD)	0.257	0.008	4,140	3,732	1.168	0.032	0.241	0.274
Children with any anaemia	0.523	0.011	4,049	3,658	1.414	0.022	0.501	0.546
Women with any anaemia	0.566	0.006	15,901	14,059	1.537	0.011	0.554	0.578
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m2	0.185	0.004	15,328	13,536	1.393	0.024	0.176	0.193
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m2	0.255	0.006	15,328	13,536	1.565	0.022	0.244	0.266
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.938	0.006	3,394	3,054	1.546	0.007	0.925	0.951
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.156	0.012	3,394	3,054	1.979	0.079	0.131	0.180
Total fertility rate (last 3 years)	1.864	0.038	45,869	40,529	1.169	0.021	1.787	1.940
Neonatal mortality	16.911	2.197	4,658	4,204	1.127	0.130	12.518	21.304
Postneonatal mortality	5.711	1.294	4,687	4,230	1.067	0.227	3.122	8.300
Infant mortality	22.622	2.566	4,660	4,206	1.082	0.113	17.491	27.753
Child mortality	7.730	1.692	4,563	4,140	1.115	0.219	4.346	11.113
Under-five mortality	30.177	2.957	4,666	4,210	1.056	0.098	24.262	36.092
MEN								
No schooling (Males age 6 years and above)	0.160	0.004	24,462	21,686	1.620	0.023	0.153	0.167
Want no more children	0.748	0.013	1,562	1,414	1.195	0.018	0.722	0.774
Men with any anaemia	0.243	0.011	2,503	2,245	1.266	0.047	0.220	0.266
Body mass index (BMI) <18.5 kg/m2	0.143	0.008	2,502	2,247	1.140	0.059	0.126	0.159
Body mass index (BMI) ≥25.0 kg/m2	0.258	0.011	2,502	2,247	1.241	0.043	0.235	0.280
Have heard of HIV/AIDS	0.947	0.008	2,545	2,283	1.721	0.008	0.932	0.962
Have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	0.113	0.012	2,545	2,283	1.860	0.103	0.089	0.136